PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
AND
MANUFACTURING AND MERCANTILE ADVERTISER.

Vol. 38. FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1823. No. 44.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, BY
DAVID MACLEAN,
FOURTH, BETWEEN MARKET & WOOD STREETS,
At 2 dollars per annum, payable in advance.
☞ Advertisements inserted at the usual rates.

REMOVAL.

Christopher Magee,

HAS REMOVED HIS

HAT MANUFACTORY

From Front street, to the house in Market street, between 2d and 3d streets, formerly occupied by Peter Kintner, where his customers will please to call.

Persons indebted to him are requested to make payment.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 6.—tf.

For Rent or Sale.

THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, in Third, between Market and Wood streets, at present occupied by the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank. Also, a Frame Shop, with a two story Frame Building adjoining. This property is pleasantly situated, and will be rented or sold on very moderate terms. Possession will be given on the first of April next. For terms apply to the subscribers.

John Hannen,
John Liggett.

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ABOUT 1700 acres of first rate upland, in Armstrong county, on or near the waters of Bump and Licking Creeks. These lands are well improved, and are situated in a very fine settlement, from four to eight miles from the Allegheny river, and the same distance from Mr Robinson & Co's Great Iron Works, near the mouth of Bear Creek. The Harrisburgh and Meadville Turnpike road passes within eight miles of some of the tracts. There is a good market for all that may be raised. If not sold, property in the city or its vicinity, will be taken in exchange, at a fair valuation.

Apply to the proprietor,

Charles Von Bonhorst.

Seventh street nearly opposite Mr. Bruce's Meeting house.

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New Commission WARE-HOUSE AND AUCTION STORE.

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Maysville, May 5, 1821——May 18—tf

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Possession will be given on the first of April next. Inquire of

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James Briceland,

FORMERLY of the Cross-roads, between Pittsburgh and Steubenville, Washington county,

Has Removed to Washington, Pa.

and taken the
PUBLIC HOUSE & STAGE OFFICE,
Lately kept by Mr. Samuel Denniston,
At the North-West corner of Main and Maiden Streets, opposite where the U. States' Turnpike enters Main street, from the East.

The buildings, including stabling, &c. are all new and in the completest order. The subscriber has provided himself with every necessary article to render the TRAVELLER comfortable. He hopes from strict attention, and moderation in his *bills*, to share a portion of the public business.

Washington, Pa. Jan. 23, 1823. 3mo.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES:

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

EDUCATION.

N. Ruggles Smith,
AND
Richard E. Stoxe,

CONTEMPLATE opening a SCHOOL, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the month of April next, for the education of young gentlemen and ladies. Every exertion will be made to render this an institution worthy of public patronage. A department embracing the Latin and Greek languages, will be connected with the school. Mr. N. Ruggles Smith will be the Principal of this seminary; and reference may be had to James B. Oliver, of this City, for information respecting his experience and success as a teacher.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1823—t1Ap.

A Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, near the mouth of the Four Mile Run, in Pitt Township, on the 11th of January last, a

Red Muley Cow.

Her left hip bone is sunk. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Moses Herbert.

March 14.—3t*

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE, is hereby given, that by the orders of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, at the Court-House, in the city of Pittsburgh, a certain messuage or

Tract of Land,

containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, adjoining lands of the heirs of Hugh Sterling, deceased, the heirs of James Gilleland, deceased, lands of Daniel South, Jacob Adams and Ephraim Herriot; situate and being in the township of Fayette, in the said county.

Also,

ONE LOT, or piece of ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, being lot no. 476, in the general plan thereof bounded by Liberty-street, by Seventh and Smithfield streets, late the estate of William Algeo, deceased.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1823.

Sabbath School Notice.

THE Quarterly meeting of the officers, managers, and superintendants of the *Pittsburgh Sabbath School Union*; will be held at the session house of the 2d Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening the 28th inst. at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.

Pittsburgh, March 21 1823.

From the Chronicle.

LEGISLATIVE.

The general bank bill, rechartering for ten years, 17 country and 3 city banks, was lost on the third reading on Friday evening by a vote of 48 to 48.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashman, Baker, Boyd, Cassat, J. Cochran, W. Cochran, Diven, Gardner, Geehr, Gillaspy, Gilmore, Gorgas, Hays, Hetrich, Holgate, Holliday, M. Hoover, Hopkins, J. S. Huber, Huss, J. Jones, N. Jones, Jordan, Kendig, King, Kirk, Knight, Lehman, Lewis, M'Clure, M'Kinney, Markle, Miller, Morrison, Oliver, Painter, Piper, Powel, Rahrer, Reynolds, Ritner, Royer, Todd, Waddsworth, Wallace, Wierman Wright.—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Audenreid, Beaumont, Brown Calvin, Christy, Clarke, Colley, Conrad, Dale, Drumheller, Eisenhart, Eldred, Emlen, Fore, Hottenstein, Hutter, Hummel, Hyde, Kennedy, Keys, Krause, Kurtz, S. Lawrence, M'Bride, M'Nair, Mitchell, Myer, Nixon, Porter, Purdy, Rankin, Ritscher, Roberts, Ryon, Schell, Seltzer, Shearer, Smith, Snyder, Sterigere, Stinson, Sullivan, Sutherland, Taylor, Weston, Williams, Wise, Lawrence, Speaker.—48.

The whole number of Members is 100: of these, Mr. Dechert is deceased, Mr. Addams and Mr. Stevenson are confined by sickness, and Mr. Forward is absent at home. All the the rest were present and voted.

—

If the proceedings of the House, this session, were more puerile in one case than another, we have this case in the proceedings upon this bank bill. It was debated, by the way of motions and snatch speeches, for a week: the yeas and nays were called upon nearly every motion that was made, and once, twice, thrice, upon essentially the same motion. The members opposed to the bill, were yet unanimously in favor of it, so far as the banks located in their respective counties or districts were concerned. They avowed themselves favorable to the bill, as if of next session, but opposed to it now; in this indicating plainly that electioneering views influenced their votes, and that the people are to be cajoled this season into the belief that they are hostile to the renewal of bank charters, when at the same time they are determined to renew them when they are seated in power. And after a week's talking and voting at a great expense to the public treasury, in the course of which decisive votes were given for the bill—it was negatived, to prevent it going to the Senate, *where Mr Shulze would have hazarded his popularity*, by a vote upon it one way or the other.

—

The complexion of the papers favorable to the late Harrisburgh Convention, received since the result of its deliberations have been made known, is very pleasant to look upon. Mr. Shulze is puffed off so as to suit every taste and latitude. The Carlisle Volunteer relates some wise and magnanimous sayings of his: the Somerset paper has him "a fine classical scholar," of a strong discriminating mind; great firmness and decision of character" &c.—and the Pittsburgh Statesman caps all by representing him, as "*a decided friend to "the interests of the West*, and *has uniformly "been the particular advocate of a FREE ROAD.*" Nought of this do we think ourselves called upon to gainsay; but we declare it to be the first time that Mr. Shulze's neighbors have heard of the matter.

—

Philadelphia, March 18.

Fire!—Another ornament of our city has been the subject of a conflagration as sudden as it was destructive. The Masonic Hall had scarcely received the last benedictions of its re builders—the new Theatre had scarcely emerged from the ruins of the old, when the genius of destruction inspiing the incendiary to apply his torch, commanded the bells to toll the funeral knell of WASHINGTON HALL.

Yesterday morning about half past 3 o'clock, the south west corner of the Hall was seen to emit fire, and by six, the naked and dilapidated walls alone remained to declare that even heaven born charity herself, is not exempt from the domination of earthly flames, when they are kindled by demifiends.

Nor was that superb edifice the only sufferer, though, (thanks to the unexampled and successful efforts of the Engine and Hose Companies,) it was the only entirely subdued victim. The Washington Hall Hotel was sadly marred, its roof consumed, and some of the upper rooms destroyed.

The amount of property wholly or partially consumed, cost about one hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars. The Hotel was insured in the sum of $10,000 and the Hall $5000.—*Union.*

—

Boats have actually passed upon the Erie Canal, for the distance of more than two hundred and twenty miles. It is probable that in the month of April, tolls, will begin to be received on two hundred miles of this canal, and that before the end of the year, it will be made navigable from Albany to Lockport, a distance of three hundred and twenty five miles. This year the Champlain canal will be completed, and next year the Erie canal will be finished. The rapidity with which these stupendous works have been carried on, is remarkable. They were commenced in 1817, and will be completed in 1824.—*Union.*

—

The Vice President and his family arrived from Washington on Thursday. We understand that under the late act for settling his accounts, the sum of one hundred thousand dollars has already been allowed him, and it is expected that from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars more will be allowed in addition.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Baltimore, March 16.

VERY LATE FROM LIMA.

By the arrival of the fast sailing brig Thessalian, Wm. H. Conkling, from Lima, we have received the latest intelligence from that and the adjacent ports. The Thessalian has performed her voyage in considerably less time than any other vessel that has ever cleared from this port; having been only 79 days from Lima, and 24 from off the town of Pernambuco, making an average of 6¼ knots an hour, and a total of 12,050 miles. We are indebted to capt. Conkling for a list of vessels spoken, as also for other information which he politely furnished us.

At Lima the greatest disorder prevailed; nothing but robberies and disaffection characterized the natives. Foreigners were murdered with the greatest impunity, and so imbecile is the administration, that anarchy predominates over all civil tribunals. A mass of government paper had been issued, which had depreciated fifty per cent. This currency it was thought, would soon give away to a new order of affairs, and a specie medium be restored, but from whence it was to come was a question that no one could answer, there being none in the adjacent country. So disorganized is the government of Lima, and perfectly bare of the means to pay the military, that the road from that place to Callao, although a distance of only 7 miles, is so completely infested with robbers, that no one suspected of having money can pass in safety. This road is as public as any street in Callao, being the only passage from it to Lima, and yet, so regardless are the banditti of government interference, that they murder and rob in the noon day. Captain Conkling was robbed on this road of his watch and all the money he had about him.

The markets are miserably dull for American produce.

The royal troops under Conterac were about 40 leagues distant from Lima, in considerable force, and fears were entertained, that he would again be in possession of Lima. Pisco and all the ports to the southward are still in possession of the Royalists, and from the first accounts from the intermedios, Valdez, the Spanish General was very confident of success, should he meet the Patriot forces. The Royalists had lately despatched a brig from the intermedios to the Governor of Chiloe with arms, money, &c. The forces under Valdez are estimated at about 5000 men and those under Conterac at about 7000, including a few Indians. Since the departure of San Martin, and the banishment of Monteagudo, many obnoxious and tyrannical laws have been repealed, but still despotic law is the order of the day. The Franklin 74, Com. Stewart, sailed from Quilca, (a port in the intermedios) for Valparaiso, about the first of December, with two schooners tenders and the ships Canton, Sullivan and Choney, Little, and brig Dick of *Baltimore*. On the night of the 7th December, the Peruvian brig of war Belgronia, (formerly the Warrior of New York) was taken possession of by her crew, the cables cut and the brig carried out to sea.—The brig had on board, money, clothing, &c. for the Patriot army at the intermedios. A few minutes before this vessel got under weigh, the crew, being principally Americans, made out their bills for their wages, and sent them ashore directed to the Governor, with a note, in which they stated, that they had been in employment for two years, without receiving compensation, and that the vessel which they then had possession of, they valued at the amount due to them, and should accordingly take her. It was supposed she would commit piratical depredations on all vessels—they had on board water and provisions for 3 months. The United States' schooner Dolphin, and his B. M. brig Alacrity sailed early next morning in pursuit, but returned without seeing her. On the 10th of December an embargo was laid on all shipping in the harbor of Callao—the object of which was to select a sufficient number of transports to take troops to some port to the southward—this embargo was partially raised when the Thessalian sailed.

The Supreme Junta of Peru has decreed that Don Bernardo Monteaguda, Secretary of State and Foreign Relations, is forever expelled from the Republic as a traitor to his country. The cause of this expulsion is not mentioned.

The Congress of Peru have decreed that the Empire shall in future be styled, THE PERUVIAN REPUBLIC.

The proceedings of Congress for the month of November contain nothing worth extracting.

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The French army is at present almost entirely composed of conscripts. These young men, doubtless, possess the instinctive bravery of Frenchmen, but they have never seen fire. It may be said without exaggeration, that the line does not contain one of the old imperial soldiers, and not a sub-officer has served in the old campaigns, and obtained experience in war. The army, therefore, is destitute of good sub-officers and good soldiers which are indispensible in a war of partisans, where every thing depends on individual contests. Many of the officers have seen service, and among them only can be found some of those intrepid warriors who have fought their way over all the continent. The superior officers are anxious to give the government every proof of devotion that is required of them, and to merit by humility favors, which in times of intrigue, they cannot hope to obtain or preserve by their conduct in the field. The inferior officers, such as majors, captains and lieutenants, do not expect or desire any thing but the preservation of their commissions. They say nothing; and if they are hurt sometimes when their old opinions are attacked, they do not allow it to be perceived. The young officers, who have received their commissions by favor, carry themselves very high, and flatter themselves that in the expected war they will eclipse twenty-five years of military operations; this makes the veterans smile. As to the soldiers who have not conquered at Austerlitz or Wagram, nor even been beaten at Waterloo, and during the last four years have only learned to make soup; they are indifferent to all insinuations, and await impatiently the expiration of their period of service.

London paper.

New Steam Engine. It is stated in a London paper that Mr. Perkins has invented a new steam engine, founded on a new property in steam, by which more than seven-eighths of the fewel and weight may be saved. He has constructed a small one, with a cylinder two inches in diameter, and a stroke of twelve inches, which has the power of seven horses.

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PUBLIC HOUSE & STAGE OFFICE,
Lately kept by Mr. Samuel Denniston,
At the North-West corner of Main and Maiden Streets, opposite where the U. States' Turnpike enters Main street, from the East.

The buildings, including stabling, &c. are all new and in the completest order. The subscriber has provided himself with every necessary article to render the TRAVELLER comfortable. He hopes from strict attention, and moderation in his *bills*, to share a portion of the public business.

Washington, Pa. Jan. 23, 1823. 3mo.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has removed from the Travellers' Inn, and Stage Office, in Washington, Pa. to the CITY OF PITTSBURGH, and has taken, for five years, that elegant House on the

Corner of Market & Second streets,

The most eligible situation in the City for those who have business to transact; being in the vicinity of the Commission Houses, Banks and Exchange Offices, and convenient to the Court House; where he is prepared to entertain his old customers, and all those who may please to favor him with a call, at the sign of the

Columbian Inn.

Samuel Denniston.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—tf

A Valuable Tract of LAND.

THE subscribers will sell, on very reasonable terms, A TRACT OF LAND, in Mercer county, Pa. No. 167, in the 2d Donation District, containing

500 ACRES,

The land is well timbered, and of an excellent quality; the title indisputable. It would admit of being divided into two farms. Mr. Fisher, who lives in the neighborhood of the land, will shew it to any person wishing to purchase.

For terms apply to John Bredin, Esq. attorney at law, Butler; or to the subscribers in Pittsburgh.

Allen & Grant.

Dec. 13, 1822—tf

EDUCATION.

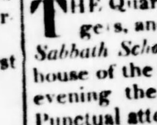
N. Ruggles Smith,
AND
Richard E. Stoxe,

CONTEMPLATE opening a SCHOOL, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the month of April next, for the education of young gentlemen and ladies. Every exertion will be made to render this an institution worthy of public patronage. A department embracing the Latin and Greek languages, will be connected with the school. Mr. N Ruggles Smith will be the Principal of this seminary; and reference may be had to James B. Oliver, of this City, for information respecting his experience and success as a teacher.

Pittsburgh, Feb. 28, 1823—t1Ap.

A Stray Cow.

TAKEN up, by the Subscriber, near the mouth of the Four Mile Run, in Pitt Township, on the 11th of January last, a



Red Muley Cow.

Her left hip bone is sunk. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

Moses Herbert.

March 14.—3t*

Notice.

PUBLIC NOTICE, is hereby given, that by the orders of the Orphans' Court, of the county of Allegheny, will be exposed to sale by public vendue or outcry, on Thursday, the 10th day of April next, at the Court House, in the city of Pittsburgh, a certain messuage or

Tract of Land,

containing two hundred acres, be the same more or less, with the appurtenances, adjoining lands of the heirs of Hugh Sterling, deceased, the heirs of James Gilleland, deceased, lands of Daniel South, Jacob Adams and Ephraim Herriot; situate and being in the township of Fayette, in the said county.

Also,

ONE LOT, or piece of ground, in the city of Pittsburgh, being lot no. 476, in the general plan thereof bounded by Liberty-street, by Seventh and Smithfield streets, late the estate of William Algeo, deceased.

L. Stewart, Sh'ff.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1823.

Sabbath School Notice.

THE Quarterly meeting of the officers, managers, and superintendants of the *Pittsburgh Sabbath School Union;* will be held at the session house of the 2d Presbyterian Church, on Friday evening the 28th inst. at half past 6 o'clock. Punctual attendance is particularly requested.

Pittsburgh, March 21 1823.

From the Chronicle.

LEGISLATIVE.

The general bank bill, rechartering for ten years, 17 country and 3 city banks, was lost on the third reading on Friday evening by a vote of 48 to 48.

YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Ashman, Baker, Boyd, Cassat, J. Cochran, W. Cochran, Diven, Gardner, Geehr, Gillaspy, Gilmore, Gorgas, Hays, Hetrich, Holgate, Holliday, M. Hoover, Hopkins, J. S. Huber, Huss, J. Jones, N. Jones, Jordan, Kendig, King, Kirk, Knight, Lehman, Lewis, M'Clure, M'Kinney, Markle, Miller, Morrison, Oliver, Painter, Piper, Powel, Rahrer, Reynolds, Ritner, Royer, Todd, Waddsworth, Wallace, Wierman Wright.—48.

NAYS—Messrs. Audenreid, Beaumont, Brown Calvin, Christy, Clarke, Colley, Conrad, Dale, Drumheller, Eisenhart, Eldred, Emlen, Fore, Hottenstein, Hutter, Hummel, Hyde, Kennedy, Keys, Krause, Kurtz, S. Lawrence, M'Bride, M'Nair, Mitchell, Myer, Nixon, Porter, Purdy, Rankin, Ritscher, Roberts, Ryon, Schell, Seltzer, Shearer, Smith, Snyder, Sterigere, Stinson, Sullivan, Sutherland, Taylor, Weston, Williams, Wise, Lawrence, Speaker.—48.

The whole number of Members is 100: of these, Mr. Dechert is deceased, Mr. Addams and Mr. Stevenson are confined by sickness, and Mr. Forward is absent at home. All the the rest were present and voted.

—

If the proceedings of the House, this session, were more puerile in one case than another, we have this case in the proceedings upon this bank bill. It was debated, by the way of motions and snatch speeches, for a week: the yeas and nays were called upon nearly every motion that was made, and once, twice, thrice, upon essentially the same motion. The members opposed to the bill, were yet unanimously in favor of it, so far as the banks located in their respective counties or districts were concerned. They avowed themselves favorable to the bill, as if of next session, but opposed to it now; in this indicating plainly that electioneering views influenced their votes, and that the people are to be cajoled this season into the belief that they are hostile to the renewal of bank charters, when at the same time they are determined to renew them when they are seated in power. And after a week's talking and voting at a great expense to the public treasury, in the course of which decisive votes were given for the bill—it was negatived, to prevent it going to the Senate, *where Mr Shulze would have hazarded his popularity*, by a vote upon it one way or the other.

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The complexion of the papers favorable to the late Harrisburgh Convention, received since the result of its deliberations have been made known, is very pleasant to look upon. Mr Shulze is puffed off so as to suit every taste and latitude. The Carlisle Volunteer relates some wise and magnanimous sayings of his: the Somerset paper has him "a fine classical scholar," of a strong discriminating mind; great firmness and decision of character" &c.—and the Pittsburgh Statesman caps all by representing him, as "*a decided friend to the interests of the West*, and *has uniformly been the particular advocate of a FREE ROAD.*" Nought of this do we think ourselves called upon to gainsay; but we declare it to be the first time that Mr. Shulze's neighbors have heard of the matter.

—

Philadelphia, March 18.

Fire!—Another ornament of our city has been the subject of a conflagration as sudden as it was destructive. The Masonic Hall had scarcely received the last benedictions of its re builders—the new Theatre had scarcely emerged from the ruins of the old, when the genius of destruction inspiing the incendiary to apply his torch, commanded the bells to toll the funeral knell of WASHINGTON HALL.

Yesterday morning about half past 3 o'clock, the south west corner of the Hall was seen to emit fire, and by six, the naked and dilapidated walls alone remained to declare that even heaven born charity herself, is not exempt from the domination of earthly flames, when they are kindled by demifiends.

Nor was that superb edifice the only sufferer, though, (thanks to the unexampled and successful efforts of the Engine and Hose Companies,) it was the only entirely subdued victim. The Washington Hall Hotel was sadly marred, its roof consumed, and some of the upper rooms destroyed.

The amount of property wholly or partially consumed, cost about one hundred and fifty-one thousand dollars. The Hotel was insured in the sum of $10,000 and the Hall $5000.—*Union.*

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Boats have actually passed upon the Erie Canal, for the distance of more than two hundred and twenty miles. It is probable that in the month of April, tolls, will begin to be received on two hundred miles of this canal, and that before the end of the year, it will be made navigable from Albany to Lockport, a distance of three hundred and twenty five miles. This year the Champlain canal will be completed, and next year the Erie canal will be finished. The rapidity with which these stupendous works have been carried on, is remarkable. They were commenced in 1817, and will be completed in 1824.—*Union.*

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The Vice President and his family arrived from Washington on Thursday We understand that under the late act for settling his accounts the sum of one hundred thousand dollars has already been allowed him, and it is expected that from eighty to one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars more will be allowed in addition.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Baltimore, March 16.

VERY LATE FROM LIMA.

By the arrival of the fast sailing brig Thessalian, Wm. H. Conkling, from Lima, we have received the latest intelligence from that and the adjacent ports. The Thessalian has performed her voyage in considerably less time than any other vessel that has ever cleared from this port; having been only 79 days from Lima, and 24 from off the town of Pernambuco, making an average of 6¼ knots an hour, and a total of 12,050 miles. We are indebted to capt. Conkling for a list of vessels spoken, as also for other information which he politely furnished us.

At Lima the greatest disorder prevailed; nothing but robberies and disaffection characterized the natives. Foreigners were murdered with the greatest impunity, and so imbecile is the administration, that anarchy predominates over all civil tribunals. A mass of government paper had been issued, which had depreciated fifty per cent. This currency it was thought, would soon give away to a new order of affairs, and a specie medium be restored, but from whence it was to come was a question that no one could answer, there being none in the adjacent country. So disorganized is the government of Lima, and perfectly bare of the means to pay the military, that the road from that place to Callao, although a distance of only 7 miles, is so completely infested with robbers, that no one suspected of having money can pass in safety. This road is as public as any street in Callao, being the only passage from it to Lima, and yet, so regardless are the banditti of government interference, that they murder and rob in the noon day. Captain Conkling was robbed on this road of his watch and all the money he had about him.

The markets are miserably dull for American produce.

The royal troops under Conterac were about 40 leagues distant from Lima, in considerable force, and fears were entertained, that he would again be in possession of Lima. Pisco and all the ports to the southward are still in possession of the Royalists, and from the first accounts from the intermedios, Valdez, the Spanish General was very confident of success, should he meet the Patriot forces. The Royalists had lately despatched a brig from the intermedios to the Governor of Chiloe with arms, money, &c. The forces under Valdez are estimated at about 5000 men and those under Conterac at about 7000, including a few Indians. Since the departure of San Martin, and the banishment of Monteagudo, many obnoxious and tyrannical laws have been repealed, but still despotic law is the order of the day. The Franklin 74, Com. Stewart, sailed from Quilca, (a port in the intermedios) for Valparaiso, about the first of December, with two schooners tenders and the ships Canton, Sullivan and Choney, Little, and brig Dick of *Baltimore*. On the night of the 7th December, the Peruvian brig of war Belgronia, (formerly the Warrior of New York) was taken possession of by her crew, the cables cut and the brig carried out to sea.—The brig had on board, money, clothing, &c. for the Patriot army at the intermedios. A few minutes before this vessel got under weigh, the crew, being principally Americans, made out their bills for their wages, and sent them ashore directed to the Governor, with a note, in which they stated, that they had been in employment for two years, without receiving compensation, and that the vessel which they then had possession of, they valued at the amount due to them, and should accordingly take her. It was supposed she would commit piratical depredations on all vessels—they had on board water and provisions for 3 months. The United States' schooner Dolphin, and his B. M. brig Alacrity sailed early next morning in pursuit, but returned without seeing her. On the 10th of December an embargo was laid on all shipping in the harbor of Callao—the object of which was to select a sufficient number of transports to take troops to some port to the southward—this embargo was partially raised when the Thessalian sailed

The Supreme Junta of Peru has decreed that Don Bernardo Monteaguda, Secretary of State and Foreign Relations, is forever expelled from the Republic as a traitor to his country. The cause of this expulsion is not mentioned.

The Congress of Peru have decreed that the Empire shall in future be styled, THE PERUVIAN REPUBLIC.

The proceedings of Congress for the month of November contain nothing worth extracting.

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The French army is at present almost entirely composed of conscripts. These young men, doubtless, possess the instinctive bravery of Frenchmen, but they have never seen fire. It may be said without exaggeration, that the line does not contain one of the old imperial soldiers, and not a sub-officer has served in the old campaigns, and obtained experience in war. The army, therefore, is destitute of good sub-officers and good soldiers which are indispensible in a war of partisans, where every thing depends on individual contests. Many of the officers have seen service, and among them only can be found some of those intrepid warriors who have fought their way over all the continent. The superior officers are anxious to give the government every proof of devotion that is required of them, and to merit by humility favors, which in times of intrigue, they cannot hope to obtain or preserve by their conduct in the field. The inferior officers, such as majors, captains and lieutenants, do not expect or desire any thing but the preservation of their commissions. They say nothing; and if they are hurt sometimes when their old opinions are attacked, they do not allow it to be perceived. The young officers, who have received their commissions by favor, carry themselves very high, and flatter themselves that in the expected war they will eclipse twenty-five years of military operations; this makes the veterans smile. As to the soldiers who have not conquered at Austerlitz or Wagram, nor even been beaten at Waterloo, and during the last four years have only learned to make soup; they are indifferent to all insinuations, and await impatiently the expiration of their period of service.

London paper.

New Steam Engine. It is stated in a London paper that Mr. Perkins has invented a new steam engine, founded on a new property in steam, by which more than seven-eighths of the fewel and weight may be saved He has constructed a small one, with a cylinder two inches in diameter, and a stroke of twelve inches, which has the power of seven horses.

PITTSBURGH.

SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 29, 1823.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

I observe among the list of laws passed at the last session of Congress, one for erecting an Armory on some of the western waters.—This is a wise measure, and does credit to its advocates and to the executive. The beneficial effects of a great national establishment like this would be more sensibly felt, should we be involved in another war with England, when the supplies necessary for such an event can be at hand, and readily transported to the Lakes or New Orleans. The transportation of these articles last war from the eastern armories, amounted to one half their original cost. And when we consider, that these arms can be manufactured cheaper, in the western country, than at the old establishments at the eastward, we are only astonished the measure was not adopted earlier.

The first question that presents itself, is the site. Upon this, depends nearly, if not all its usefulness. A person looking out for a site, on which to erect the establishment contemplated by the law, will fix his eye upon a spot, on the great waters of Ohio, having at all seasons a ready and easy conveyance to New Orleans, on the south, and the great Lakes on the north; in the neighborhood of of some large town, where mechanics and laborers can at all times be had, without difficulty and at the least expense.—For, to fix this site wisely, the first object should be, to have it at a place affording direct communication with the two points contemplated to be supplied with arms and upon the shortest notice; the next is in regard to economy, in the purchase of a site, the materials, and the procuring of artificers and laborers; the cheapness of the raw material, of provisions and of fuel; particularly of the latter article, which is so heavy an item in conducting works of iron.

Having been through the different towns in western Pennsylvania, and travelled through Ohio, and to Kentucky, as far as the Falls, I have found no place uniting in itself all these advantages so eminently as Pittsburgh. It has a direct water communication to within 14 miles of the Lake, besides an excellent turnpike road from the Allegheny river to Erie.—It is a wealthy and populous town, filled with excellent mechanics and numerous laborers having a great variety of manufactures in iron, and where the article itself is extensively made and sold cheaper than at any point west of it. Provisions, too, are cheap; as flour is sent both east and south of you. In the article of fuel it has probably the advantage over every other place in the Union. In addition to this, the government have a most eligible situation within two miles of the city, on the banks of the Allegheny, now in their possession and already paid for,—and where these works could be united with the splendid Arsenal already erected.

A TRAVELLER.

[The following is the act of Congress alluded to in the above communication]

AN ACT to establish a National Armory on the Western Waters.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to employ a skilful engineer or officer of the Ordnance Department, with such other person or persons as he may judge proper, to examine the most suitable site for a National Armory on the Western waters; and that the said Engineer, and such other person or persons be requested to report the result of their examinations to Congress at the commencement of its next session, particularly designating the sites by them examined, with the comparative advantages of each, and an estimate showing the amount necessary for purchasing each, and erecting all necessary buildings thereon.

SEC. 2. *And be it further enacted*. That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to effect the object of this act.

Washington, Approved, March 3, 1823.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Mr. N. Jones' report on Agriculture, read in the House of Representatives, March 15, 1823.

That in their opinion but little practical information can be submitted to this House by an agricultural report. The subject is one which is immediately connected with our independence; and it is the basis of our wealth and prosperity as a nation.—Much may be written to amuse the theorist, but little can be said in the short space of a report to improve our practical knowledge. Your committee are of opinion, that the best report on the subject of agriculture, would be a compilation of all the results of the practical experiments of the numerous agricultural societies, which have of late years sprung up in the different parts of the United States. Nevertheless, in conformity to the general custom, they submit a few remarks on this subject, more with a view to point out a course of investigation and improvement than for any other purpose.

The subject of agriculture naturally resolves itself into three primary divisions, viz. 1. The cultivation of the soil. 2. The implements of husbandry, and the economy of labor 3. Stock, both of animals and seeds.

The great object, and we would add, the great difficulty, and the great expense also, in the cultivation of soil is to reduce it to a productive state. Although much good judgment may be exercised in the rotation of crops, still no crop will succeed on a barren soil; and to preserve or to increase its nutritive qualities, ought to be the first object of study with the practical farmer. Let us remember, that the whole course of nature, as applied to vegetables, seems to be, after they again into existence, to grow up to maturity, to deposit their seeds for the propagation of their various species, and then to die and return to the dust, ready to be re-organised into new forms; and the dust or mould thus received, is probably the purest and best pabulum, or food, which can be applied to the nourishment of new plants. Other substances are found in nature, or can be prepared, which possess medicinal or stimulating powers of certain kinds, which, by a combination with soil, bring new qualities into action, and produce an abundant supply of the food of plants in cases where, without those media, or stimulants, no nourishment would have been yielded, and no vegetable could have flourished.—And when these artificial means are of necessity resorted to, we may obtain a vegetable growth, which, if it be wholly, or in part left to moulder and mix with the soil, will become the food for succeeding crops. A judicious and proper management of their application to our soil is one of the most important acquisitions of knowledge connected with our agricultural interests. In this country the poverty of lands and the labor of cultivating them, are inversely proportioned to each other; the stronger the soil, the more labor is generally required to cultivate it; and on the contrary, a poor and sandy soil is easily cultivated. But these disparities are to be equalized in the estimates of the farmer. The increased expense of manuring poor grounds, equals the increased labor in cultivating the strong grounds. It also appears to be a well settled opinion, that the roots of all vegetables are increased in length in direct proportion to the barrenness of the soil: and of course, that there is a less of surface in consequence of the poverty of the ground. Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, is a natural production of extensive use at present in the United States, and whatever may be the nature of its own action, will be sure to produce stalk sufficient to make a coat of manure for the ground unless removed. Compost mixtures appear to be less used in this than in all the older countries of Europe, and may prove worthy of more particular attention. But what our enterprising citizens will yet discover to further this first agricultural object, time alone can develope.

Of the implements of husbandry and new facilities of performing labor, your committee will only remark, that it appears to them that the inducements to improve in these branches have been so great as to produce the desired effect. Scarcely a month passes in which we do not witness some new invention of this kind. But to give any detailed account of them, would exceed the present views of your committee.

Of stock, much might be said, not so much to advance new opinions or convey new information, as to press the importance of a more general attention to the best methods of circulating improvements. Our agricultural societies have made many useful experiments, but in the present state of agricultural science, in the opinion of your committee they can hardly adopt a plan so generally useful as that of combining their efforts to distribute in every part of the country the best breeds of domestic animals, and the most approved seeds of all kinds. It is true that something of this kind has already been done, and a few individuals have signalized themselves for enterprise in that way. But when we look over the face of the commonwealth, very few of our farmers have the opportunity to improve their breed of cattle, and many of them have not changed their corn, potatoes, or other seeds, perhaps for twenty years. The Ruta Baga has been found to be an esculent root of peculiarly useful qualities in many cases, but has never been fully and generally tried among our practical farmers. The Guinea grass appears to be indigenous to the West Indies, but has been cultivated with great success in Louisiana, and it is believed may be also in the middle states, by sowing the seed annually. This grass may be mowed five or six times during a season, and its common yield is from fifteen to twenty tons per acre; and by some experiments its yield has been much greater. The attention of agriculturalists, both in Europe and in the southern parts of the United States, has been much attracted to the extraordinary advantages which are promised by the introduction and cultivation of it.

The greatest national effort to improve stock recorded in modern times, is the expedition which was fitted out in France a few years ago, to the interior of Asia, to procure a flock of Cashmere goats. This expedition as might be expected, was attended with extraordinary difficulties, which eventuated in complete success. A stock of that animal was introduced into France, which has added a new fabric to her manufactures, and to her exports. Cashmere wool in our climate does not appear to involve more difficulties than the cultivation of Merino wool. Your committee are induced to cite these cases with a desire to bring into view the almost inexhaustible sources and modes of improving the agricultural resources of the state, and to show that there is yet room for national as well as individual enterprise in this honorable profession. The pursuit of cultivating the soil necessarily requires that class of our citizens to be sparsely scattered over the interior of the country, and for most part, to be obliged to follow the guide of their experience only, without a knowledge of much of the experience and many of the discoveries of other countries. With this advantage only, and the unceasing hand of industry, wonders have already been effected by practical men, while theorists without practice, have wasted their efforts in useless speculations. But a mutual interchange of the results of experience, and proper efforts to procure for every soil and climate of our country, the best practical means of cultivating it, and the stock peculiarly adapted to it, with the least loss of time, requires this general sentiment and the united efforts of all classes of our citizens.

Your committee therefore report a bill entitled "An act to establish a board of agriculture within this Commonwealth."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 17.

A few petitions were presented.

Reports. Mr. Todd, An act authorizing the Governor to obtain money on loan and for other purposes.

This bill was accompanied by a report giving an exposition of the condition of the finances.

The bills—1, An act to remove the obstructions to the entrance of the harbor of Presque Isle—2, An act, authorising a review of part of the State Road from Carlisle, through Newville and Roxbury to Burnt Cabbins, and a part of the State road from Berrysburgh to Reading—3, An act extending the mechanics lien law to the borrough of Greensburgh—were read a third time and passed.

Mr Knight called up the resolution attached to his report, relative to the connexion of the Monongahela and Potomac: and it was adopted, and Messrs. Knight, S. Lawrence and Todd appointed a committee to bring in a bill providing for the taking of the necessary surveys and levels between the rivers Potomac and Monongahela &c.

Tuesday, March 18.

Reports. Mr. Knight, An act concerning a water communication between the rivers Potomac and Monongahela.

Mr. Gardner, An act to establish a vaccine agency and for other purposes.

Mr. Todd, An act making appropriations to defray certain expenses of government therein mentioned.

The bills—1, A supplement to the act to incorporate York county manufacturing company—2, An act to alter and lay out certain state roads therein mentioned—3, A supplement to an act to provide for the erection of a State Penitentiary within the city and county of Philadelphia—4, An act vacating a part of the old state road from Washington to Wheeling—were read a third time and passed.

The bill an act to extend the charter of the Farmers and Mechanics bank of the city of Philadelphia, was on a second reading, and the bill was lost.

Wednesday, March 19

The bill—A supplement to the Northumberland and Waterford turnpike law, was negatived on the third reading.

The bills—1, A supplement to the act about attachments—2, An act for the incorporation of the Chenango canal company—3, A supplement to the act incorporating the township of Mayomensing, in the county of Philadelphia—4, An act granting compensation to Joseph Reed for superintending the publication of the 6th and 7th volumes of the laws—were read a third time and passed.

Legislature, The bill to extend the charter of the Philadelphia bank has passed the first reading in the Senate. The clause providing for a subscription to the stock of Chesapeake and Delaware canal, saved its bacon.

The Farmers and Mechanics' bank bill was lost in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, by the rejection of the first section, 48 to 44.

The bill to confer banking powers upon the Columbia bridge company, was lost in the same house, on Wednesday, the votes being 44 and 44. This bill was calculated to secure about 60,000 dollars to the State. Mr. Clarke, of Westmoreland, introduced a new argument into the discussion upon it, founded upon Scripture, which says, "He that becometh surety for a stranger shall smart for it." Banks encouraged people to go surety: therefore banks were forbidden by Scripture. *Chronicle.*

Foreign.

[*Continuation of Foreign News by late arrivals.*]

Madrid, Jan. 10.

Yesterday the Cortes held an extraordinary sitting to deliberate upon the letter of M. the Count de Villele to M. the Count de Lagarde, and the notes of Russia, Austria and Prussia.

M. de San Miguel, the minister of Foreign Affairs opened the sitting by saying the Government of his Majesty had received official communications from the Cabinets of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia through the medium of the ministers of those powers at Madrid. Although he observed, the affairs to which these notes related did not precisely come under the province of the Cortes, yet the government was desirous of giving a proof of the harmony which reigned between the two principal bodies of the state, by making known to the assembly the contents of said documents, as also the answers of the Government of his Majesty. The latter flatters himself with having followed, on this occasion, the course indicated to him by his patriotism and the national dignity.

M. de San Miguel after having read the letter addressed to M. de Legarde, read the following answer.

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty at Paris, &c.

"The government of his Catholic Majesty has just received a communication of a note sent by his most Christian Majesty to his ambassador at this court, and of which your excellency will receive a copy for your information.

The government of his Majesty has few observations to make upon this note, but in order that your excellency may not be embarrassed as to the line of conduct you ought to pursue under these circumstances, it has deemed its duty frankly to state to you its sentiments and resolutions.

The Spanish government has never been ignorant that the institutions spontaneously adopted by Spain would excite jealousy of several of the Cabinets of Europe, and that they would be the object of deliberation at the Congress of Verona. But, firm in its principles, and resolved at every sacrifice to defend its present political system, and the national independence, it has tranquilly awaited the result of this congress.

Spain is governed by a Constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to in 1812, and recognized by all the powers who assembled themselves in Congress at Verona.

Perfidious counsellors prevented his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII. from swearing on his return to Spain, to this fundamental code, which the whole nation desired, and which was destroyed by force, without any remonstrance on the part of the powers who had recognized it; but an experience of six years and the general will, engaged his Majesty in 1820 to conform to the views of Spaniards.

It was not a military insurrection that established this new order of things at the commencement of 1820. The courageous men who so decidedly displayed themselves in the Isle de Leon, and successively in other provinces, were only the organs of general opinion and the desires of the whole nation.

It was natural, that a change of this nature should make some disaffected; it is an inevitable consequence of all reform which has for its object the diminution of abuses. In all nations there are individuals who can never accustom themselves to the yoke of reason and justice.

The army of observation which the French government maintains at the foot of the Pyrenees, cannot calm the disorders which afflict Spain.—Experience on the contrary, has proved that the existence of this sanitary cordon, (recently transformed into an army of observation) has only increased the hopes of the fanatics who have propagated the cry of rebellion in our provinces, by cherishing the idea of an immediate invasion of our territory.

The principles, the views, or the fear which have influenced the cabinets which assembled at Verona, cannot serve as a guide to the Spanish government. It abstains for the moment from making any reply to that portion of the instructions of M. the Count de Lagarde, which immediately relates to the said Congress.

The days of calm and of tranquility which the government of his most Catholic Majesty wishes to the Spanish nation, the latter does not less anxiously desire for herself and her government. But being persuaded that the remedy can only be the work of time and perseverence, they are, as they are bound to do, making every effort to accelerate their useful and salutary effects.

The Spanish government appreciates the offer made to it by his most Christian Majesty, to contribute all in his power to its happiness, but it is persuaded that the means and prescriptions which his Majesty adopts can produce only contrary results.

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Whatever may be the determination which the Government of his most Catholic Majesty may deem it expedient to come to under these circumstances, that of his Majesty will be to continue tranquil in the path traced out to it by its duty, the justice of its cause, and character of firmness and attachment to constitutional principles, which eminently distinguish the nation, at the head of which it is placed, and without entering, for the moment, into an analysis of the hypothetical and ambiguous expressions contained in the instructions sent to the Count de Lagarde, it concludes that the repose and prosperity of the nation, as also every thing which may increase the elements of her welfare, ought to interest no power more anxiously than herself; that her motto and the rules of her present and future conduct, are, constant attachment to the constitution of 1812, peace with all nations, and especially the never admitting the right of any Power whatever to interfere in her affairs.

Your excellency is authorized to read this Note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to give him a copy if he require it. Your judgment and prudence will suggest to you the firm conduct, a conduct worthy of Spain, which you are to pursue at this moment.

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"The Government of his Majesty has considered that it was neither becoming nor just to reply to these notes; because they are full of invective, calumnies and suppositions directed not precisely against the nation, but against the individuals who have co-operated to our regeneration.

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I have now the honor to read to the assembly, the note, which will serve as an answer to the different cabinets.

It would be unworthy the Spanish Government to answer the notes of Russia, Austria and Prussia, because they are only a tissue of lies and calumnies; it confines itself to making known to you its intentions.

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After the reading of the above the President of the Cortes said, I demand that the assembly address a message to the King, to communicate to him the decision adopted by the National Representation, to support with all its means, the independence of the Constitutional Throne of Spain, the sovereignty and the rights of the nation and the Constitution by which it is governed, and that to maintain these sacred rights the Cortes is ready to vote all the means that may be required, certain that all possible sacrifices will be made with enthusiasm by all Spaniards, and that they will prefer to submit to any necessity rather than treat with those who would tarnish their honor and attack their liberties. [The deputies here all rose simultaneously, and uttered cries of—Long live the free nation! The Constitution forever! The National Congress and Constitutional Government forever! Which was repeated by the spectators in the galleries.]

FROM BRAZIL.

Salem March 14.

A friend has politely favored us with the copy of a letter from St. Salvador dated Jan. 18, from which we have made the following extracts—*Gazette.*

This city is still in the hands of the Europeans. They are closely besieged by the Brazilians, who are constantly skirmishing in the suburbs of the city. But a few mornings since I heard musquetry within a short distance from my residence, in fact, we are so accustomed to hear firing, that we hardly notice it, till we have balls firing over our heads. Seven days since the city was attacked in three different parts at the same time, the skirmish lasted three hours, the Brazilians advanced so near the city as to be heard to cry "Long live the Emperor &c." Many were killed on both sides. Three days since the European Portuguese attempted to take the Island of Itaparica, which is opposite the city. The force consisted of two brigs, two schooners, and 15 or 20 gun boats from this city. They were repulsed with considerable loss, they however intend again to attempt with bombs. The Brazilians have stopped all fresh provisions from coming to market.—Fowls are considered very cheap at $4. and turkies at 15 and $16 each, fresh beef, 80 cents per pound, and very scarce vegetables as high in proportion, rice $7 per bushel; rice 50 cents per lb. In fact we are in a starving condition. A large squadron is shortly expected from Rio Janeiro; in which case the place must necessarily surrender to the Brazilians.

Gas lights.—We are pleased to see that a bill incorporating a company for supplying the city with this brilliant and cheaply light, has been introduced into the Senate. This company can do a great deal of good and no possible harm. *N. York paper.*

Long Yarns.—This is a phrase generally used by seamen to denote a species of marvellous stories with which they delight to while away the dreary "midwatch," and to astonish such green *hands* or land-lubbers as may happen to be on board. Amongst these nautical night tales, the most astonishing is that called "The merry Dunn of Dover!" This was a vessel of such extraordinary magnitude that she has been known to be receiving a cargo of coals at her bow-port in Sunderland harbor, and discharging them at the same time out of her stern-port into the coal lighters below London Bridge. Such was the height of her masts, that a little boy being sent aloft to clear the pendant he was so long ascending and descending, that when he returned on deck, he was become so old as to be *grey headed*.—Working out of the Downs this amazing ship was of such a length that in tacking, her flying jib-boom knocked down Calais steeple at the very instant that the tail of her ensign swept a flock of sheep off the summit of Dover Cliff. The following is an enumeration of the different sails set upon her main mast, beginning at the lowest, viz:—Mainsail, topsail, topgallant sail, royal, sky-scraper, moon raker, cloud-disturber, star-sweeper, and jolly-jumper!!

WM. M'KNIGHT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, at his Store in Market Street, next door to the corner of 4th,

A LARGE & HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy, Spring & Summer GOODS.

Also—A good assortment of

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets;

And a large assortment of Ladies' Simla Velvet, Valentia, Prunella, and black Morocco

Slippers,

With and without heels, assorted colours

Children's Morocco and Leather Boots & Shoes

Also—A good Assortment of

Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices

Pittsburgh, March 14—6tif

TO PAPER-MAKERS.

One or two Paper-Makers

WHO can come well recommended, will find employment if immediate application be made at the YOUGH PAPER MILL, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

March 21 4

To the Amateurs of Music.

THE undersigned begs leave to invite the Amateurs of Music, and informs them that he has just received from Germany, an excellent

CLOCK,

Which keeps perfect time, and plays eight pieces of Musick of the most brilliant composition.

It plays one piece every hour, and is worthy the attention of every man of taste. It will be sold at a moderate price, and may be at any time seen at the subscriber's, on the bank between Market and Ferry Streets.

F. Bowers.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1823.—3t*

PITTSBURGH.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1823.

FOR THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

I observe, among the list of laws passed at the last session of Congress, one for erecting an *Armory* on some of the western waters.—This is a wise measure, and does credit to its advocates and to the executive. The beneficial effects of a great national establishment like this would be more sensibly felt, should we be involved in another war with England, when the supplies necessary for such an event can be at hand, and readily transported to the Lakes or New Orleans. The transportation of these articles last war from the eastern armories, amounted to one half their original cost. And when we consider, that these arms can be manufactured cheaper, in the western country, than at the old establishments at the eastward, we are only astonished the measure was not adopted earlier.

The first question that presents itself, is the site. Upon this, depends nearly, if not all its usefulness. A person looking out for a site, on which to erect the establishment contemplated by the law, will fix his eye upon a spot, on the great waters of Ohio, having at all seasons a ready and easy conveyance to New Orleans, on the south, and the great Lakes on the north; in the neighborhood of of some large town, where mechanics and laborers can at all times be had, without difficulty and at the least expense.—For, to fix this site wisely, the first object should be, to have it at a place affording direct communication with the two points contemplated to be supplied with arms and upon the shortest notice; the next is in regard to economy, in the purchase of a site, the materials, and the procuring of artificers and laborers; the cheapness of the raw material, of provisions and of fuel; particularly of the latter article, which is so heavy an item in conducting works of iron.

Having been through the different towns in western Pennsylvania, and travelled through Ohio, and to Kentucky, as far as the Falls, I have found no place uniting in itself all these advantages so eminently as Pittsburgh. It has a direct water communication to within 14 miles of the Lake, besides an excellent turnpike road from the Allegheny river to Erie.—It is a wealthy and populous town, filled with excellent mechanics and numerous laborers having a great variety of manufactures in iron, and where the article itself is extensively made and sold cheaper than at any point west of it. Provisions, too, are cheap; as flour is sent both east and south of you. In the article of fuel it has probably the advantage over every other place in the Union. In addition to this, the government have a most eligible situation within two miles of the city, on the banks of the Allegheny, now in their possession and already paid for,—and where these works could be united with the splendid Arsenal already erected.

A TRAVELLER.

[The following is the act of Congress alluded to in the above communication]

AN ACT to establish a National Armory on the Western Waters.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized to employ a skilful engineer or officer of the Ordnance Department, with such other person or persons as he may judge proper, to examine the most suitable site for a National Armory on the Western waters; and that the said Engineer, and such other person or persons be requested to report the result of their examinations to Congress at the commencement of its next session, particularly designating the sites by them examined, with the comparative advantages of each, and an estimate showing the amount necessary for purchasing each, and erecting all necessary buildings thereon.

SEC 2. *And be it further enacted*. That the sum of five thousand dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated, to effect the object of this act.

Washington, Approved, March 3, 1823.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Mr. N. Jones' report on Agriculture, read in the House of Representatives, March 15, 1823.

That in their opinion but little practical information can be submitted to this House by an agricultural report. The subject is one which is immediately connected with our independence; and it is the basis of our wealth and prosperity as a nation.—Much may be written to amuse the theorist, but little can be said in the short space of a report to improve our practical knowledge. Your committee are of opinion, that the best report on the subject of agriculture, would be a compilation of all the results of the practical experiments of the numerous agricultural societies, which have of late years sprung up in the different parts of the United States. Nevertheless, in conformity to the general custom, they submit a few remarks on this subject, more with a view to point out a course of investigation and improvement than for any other purpose.

The subject of agriculture naturally resolves itself into three primary divisions, viz. 1. The cultivation of the soil. 2. The implements of husbandry, and the economy of labor 3. Stock, both of animals and seeds.

The great object, and we would add, the great difficulty, and the great expense also, in the cultivation of soil is to reduce it to a productive state. Although much good judgment may be exercised in the rotation of crops, still no crop will succeed on a barren soil; and to preserve or to increase its nutritive qualities, ought to be the first object of study with the practical farmer. Let us remember, that the whole course of nature, as applied to vegetables, seems to be, after they come into existence, to grow up to maturity, to deposit their seeds for the propagation of their various species, and then to die and return to the dust, ready to be re-organised into new forms; and the dust or mould thus resolved, is probably the purest and best *pabulum*, or food, which can be applied to the nourishment of new plants. Other substances are found in nature, or can be prepared, which possess medicinal or stimulating powers of certain kinds, which, by a combination with soil, bring new qualities into action, and produce an abundant supply of the food of plants in cases where, without those *media*, or stimulants, no nourishment would have been yielded, and no vegetable could have flourished.—And when these artificial means are of necessity resorted to, we may obtain a vegetable growth, which, if it be wholly, or in part left to moulder and mix with the soil, will become the food for succeeding crops. A judicious and proper management of their application to our soil is one of the most important acquisitions of knowledge connected with our agricultural interests. In this country the poverty of lands and the labor of cultivating them, are inversely proportioned to each other; the stronger the soil, the more labor is generally required to cultivate it; and on the contrary, a poor and sandy soil is easily cultivated. But these disparities are to be equalized in the estimates of the farmer. The increased expense of manuring poor grounds, equals the increased labor in cultivating the strong grounds. It also appears to be a well settled opinion, that the roots of all vegetables are increased in length in direct proportion to the barrenness of the soil: and of course, that there is a loss of surface in consequence of the poverty of the ground. Gypsum, or plaster of Paris, is a natural production of extensive use at present in the United States, and whatever may be the nature of its own action, will be sure to produce stalk sufficient to make a coat of manure for the ground unless removed. Compost mixtures appear to be less used in this than in all the older countries of Europe, and may prove worthy of more particular attention. But what our enterprising citizens will yet discover to further this first agricultural object, time alone can develope.

Of the implements of husbandry and new facilities of performing labor, your committee will only remark, that it appears to them that the inducements to improve in these branches have been so great as to produce the desired effect. Scarcely a month passes in which we do not witness some new invention of this kind. But to give any detailed account of them, would exceed the present views of your committee.

Of stock, much might be said, not so much to advance new opinions or convey new information, as to press the importance of a more general attention to the best methods of circulating improvements. Our agricultural societies have made many useful experiments, but in the present state of agricultural science, in the opinion of your committee they can hardly adopt a plan so generally useful as that of combining their efforts to distribute in every part of the country the best breeds of domestic animals, and the most approved seeds of all kinds. It is true that something of this kind has already been done, and a few individuals have signalized themselves for enterprise in that way. But when we look over the face of the commonwealth, very few of our farmers have the opportunity to improve their breed of cattle, and many of them have not changed their corn, potatoes, or other seeds, perhaps for twenty years. The Ruta Baga has been found to be an esculent root of peculiarly useful qualities in many cases, but has never been fully and generally tried among our practical farmers. The Guinea grass appears to be indigenous to the West Indies, but has been cultivated with great success in Louisiana, and it is believed may be also in the middle states, by sowing the seed annually. This grass may be mowed five or six times during a season, and its common yield is from fifteen to twenty tons per acre; and by some experiments its yield has been much greater. The attention of agriculturalists, both in Europe and in the southern parts of the United States, has been much attracted to the extraordinary advantages which are promised by the introduction and cultivation of it.

The greatest national effort to improve stock recorded in modern times, is the expedition which was fitted out in France a few years ago, to the interior of Asia, to procure a flock of Cashmere goats. This expedition as might be expected, was attended with extraordinary difficulties which eventuated in complete success. A stock of that animal was introduced into France, which has added a new fabric to her manufactures, and to her exports. Cashmere wool in our climate does not appear to involve more difficulties than the cultivation of Merino wool. Your committee are induced to cite these cases with a desire to bring into view the almost inexhaustible sources and modes of improving the agricultural resources of the state, and to show that there is yet room for national as well as individual enterprise in this honorable profession. The pursuit of cultivating the soil necessarily requires that class of our citizens to be sparsely scattered over the interior of the country, and for most part, to be obliged to follow the guide of their experience only, without a knowledge of much of the experience and many of the discoveries of other countries. With this advantage only, and the unceasing hand of industry, wonders have already been effected by practical men, while theorists without practice, have wasted their efforts in useless speculations. But a mutual interchange of the results of experience, and proper efforts to procure for every soil and climate of our country, the best practical means of cultivating it, and the stock peculiarly adapted to it, with the least loss of time, requires the general sentiment and the united efforts of all classes of our citizens.

Your committee therefore report a bill entitled "An act to establish a grand board of agriculture within this Commonwealth."

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, March 17.

A few petitions were presented.

Reports. Mr. Todd, An act authorizing the Governor to obtain money on loan and for other purposes.

This bill was accompanied by a report giving an exposition of the condition of the finances.

The bills—1, An act to remove the obstructions to the entrance of the harbor of Presque Isle—2, An act, authorizing a review of part of the State Road from Carlisle, through Newville and Roxbury to Burnt Cabbins, and a part of the State road from Berrysburgh to Reading—3, An act extending the mechanics lien law to the borrough of Greensburgh—were read a third time and passed.

Mr Knight called up the resolution attached to his report, relative to the connexion of the Monongahela and Potomac: and it was adopted, and Messrs. Knight S. Lawrence and Todd appointed a committee to bring in a bill providing for the taking of the necessary surveys and levels between the rivers Potomac and Monongahela &c.

Tuesday, March 18.

Reports. Mr. Knight, An act concerning a water communication between the rivers Potomac and Monongahela.

Mr. Gardner, An act to establish a vaccine agency and for other purposes.

Mr. Todd, An act making appropriations to defray certain expenses of government therein mentioned.

The bills—1, A supplement to the act to incorporate York county manufacturing company—2, An act to alter and lay out certain state roads therein mentioned—3, A supplement to an act to provide for the erection of a State Penitentiary within the city and county of Philadelphia—4, An act vacating a part of the old state road from Washington to Wheeling—were read a third time and passed.

The bill an act to extend the charter of the Farmers and Mechanics bank of the city of Philadelphia, was on a second reading, and the bill was lost.

Wednesday, March 19

The bill—A supplement to the Northumberland and Waterford turnpike law, was negatived on the third reading.

The bills—1, A supplement to the act about attachments—2, An act for the incorporation of the Chenango canal company—3, A supplement to the act incorporating the township of Mayomensing, in the county of Philadelphia—4, An act granting compensation to Joseph Reed for superintending the publication of the 6th and 7th volumes of the laws—were read a third time and passed.

Legislature, The bill to extend the charter of the Philadelphia bank has passed the first reading in the Senate. The clause providing for a subscription to the stock of Chesapeake and Delaware canal, saved its bacon.

The Farmers and Mechanics' bank bill was lost in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, by the rejection of the first section, 48 to 44.

The bill to confer banking powers upon the Columbia bridge company, was lost in the same house, on Wednesday, the votes being 44 and 44. This bill was calculated to secure about 60,000 dollars to the State. Mr. Clarke, of Westmoreland, introduced a new argument into the discussion upon it, founded upon Scripture, which says, "He that becometh surety for a stranger shall smart for it." Banks encouraged people to go surety: therefore banks were forbidden by Scripture. *Chronicle.*

Foreign.

[*Continuation of Foreign News by late arrivals.*]

Madrid, Jan. 10.

Yesterday the Cortes held an extraordinary sitting to deliberate upon the letter of M. the Count de Villele to M. the Count de Lagarde, and the notes of Russia, Austria and Prussia.

M. de San Miguel, the minister of Foreign Affairs opened the sitting by saying the Government of his Majesty had received official communications from the Cabinets of France, Russia, Austria and Prussia through the medium of the ministers of those powers at Madrid. Although he observed, the affairs to which these notes related did not precisely come under the province of the Cortes, yet the government was desirous of giving a proof of the harmony which reigned between the two principal bodies of the state, by making known to the assembly the contents of said documents, as also the answers of the Government of his Majesty. The latter flatters himself with having followed, on this occasion, the course indicated to him by his patriotism and the national dignity.

M. de San Miguel after having read the letter addressed to M. de Legarde, read the following answer.

To the Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty at Paris, &c.

"The government of his Catholic Majesty has just received a communication of a note sent by his most Christian Majesty to his ambassador at this court, and of which your excellency will receive a copy for your information.

The government of his Majesty has few observations to make upon this note, but in order that your excellency may not be embarrassed as to the line of conduct you ought to pursue under these circumstances, it has deemed its duty frankly to state to you its sentiments and resolutions.

The Spanish government has never been ignorant that the institutions spontaneously adopted by Spain would excite jealousy of several of the Cabinets of Europe, and that they would be the object of deliberation at the Congress of Verona. But, firm in its principles, and resolved at every sacrifice to defend its present political system, and the national independence, it has tranquilly awaited the result of this congress.

Spain is governed by a Constitution promulgated, accepted, and sworn to in 1812, and recognized by all the powers who assembled themselves in Congress at Verona.

Perfidious counsellors prevented his Catholic Majesty, Ferdinand VII. from swearing on his return to Spain, to this fundamental code, which the whole nation desired, and which was destroyed by force, without any remonstrance on the part of the powers who had recognized it; but an experience of six years and the general will, engaged his Majesty in 1820 to conform to the views of Spaniards.

It was not a military insurrection that established this new order of things at the commencement of 1820. The courageous men who so decidedly declared themselves in the Isle de Leon, and successively in other provinces, were only the organs of general opinion and the desires of the whole nation.

It was natural that a change of this nature should make some disaffected; it is an inevitble consequence of all reform which has for its object the diminution of abuses. In all nations there are individuals who can never accustom themselves to the yoke of reason and justice.

The army of observation which the French government maintains at the foot of the Pyrenees, cannot calm the disorders which afflict Spain.—Experience on the contrary, has proved that the existence of this sanatory cordon, (recently transferred into an army of observation) has only increased the hopes of the fanatics who have propagated the cry of rebellion in our provinces, by cherishing the idea of an immediate invasion of our territory.

The principles, the views, or the fear which have influenced the cabinets which assembled at Verona, cannot serve as a guide to the Spanish government. It abstains for the moment from making any reply to that portion of the instructions of M. the Count de Legarde, which immediately relates to the said Congress.

The days of calm and of tranquility which the government of his most Catholic Majesty wishes to the Spanish nation, the latter does not less anxiously desire for herself and her government. But being persuaded that the remedy can only be the work of time and perseverence, they are, as they are bound to do, making every effort to accellerate their useful and salutary effects.

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To say that France desires the welfare of Spain and her tranquillity, whilst fire-brands like these, which feed the evils that afflict her, are kept continually flaming, is to fall into an abyss of contradictions.

Whatever may be the determination which the Government of his most Catholic Majesty may deem it expedient to come to under these circumstances, that of his Majesty will be to continue tranquil in the path traced out to it by its duty, the justice of its cause, and character of firmness and attachment to constitutional principles, which eminently distinguish the nation, at the head of which it is placed, and without entering, for the moment, into an analysis of the hypothetical and ambiguous expressions contained in the instructions sent to the Count de Lagarde, it concludes that the repose and prosperity of the nation, as also every thing which may increase the elements of her welfare, ought to interest no power more anxiously than herself, that her motto and the rules of her present and future conduct, are, constant attachment to the constitution of 1812, peace with all nations, and especially the never admitting the right of any Power whatever to interfere in her affairs.

Your excellency is authorized to read this Note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to give him a copy if he require it. Your judgment and prudence will suggest to you the firm conduct, a conduct worthy of Spain, which you are to pursue at this moment.

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1. The Spanish nation is governed by a constitution which was solemnly recognized by the Emperor of Russia, in 1812.

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3. The Constitutional King of Spain freely exercises the power vested in him by the fundamental code.

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I renew to you the assurances, &c.

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Madrid, Jan. 9."

After the reading of the above the President of the Cortes said, I demand that the assembly address a message to the King, to communicate to him the decision adopted by the National Representation, to support with all its means, the Independence of the Constitutional Throne of Spain, the sovereignty and the rights of the nation and the Constitution by which it is governed, and that to maintain [illegible] Cortes is ready to vote all the [illegible] required, certain that all possible sacrifices will be made with enthusiasm by all Spaniards, and that they will prefer to submit to any necessary rather than treat with those who would tarnish their honor and attack their liberties. [The Deputies here all rose simultaneously, and uttered cries of—Long live the free nation! The Constitution forever! The National Congress and Constitutional Government forever! Which was repeated by the spectators in the galleries.]

FROM BRAZIL.

Salem March 14.

A friend has politely favored us with the copy of a letter from St. Salvador dated Jan. 18, from which we have made the following extracts.—*Gazette.*

This city is still in the hands of the Europeans. They are closely besieged by the Brazilians, who are constantly skirmishing in the suburbs of the city. But a few moments since I heard musquetry within a short distance from my residence, in fact, we are so accustomed to hear firing, that we hardly notice it, till we have balls firing over [illegible]. Seven days since the city was attacked in three different parts at the same time; the skirmish lasted three hours, the Brazilians advanced so near the city as to be heard crying "Long live the Emperor!" &c. Many were killed on both sides. Three days since the European Portuguese attempted to take the Island of Itaparica, which is opposite the city. The force consisted of two brigs, two schooners, and 15 or 20 gun boats from this city. They were repulsed with considerable loss, they however intend to attempt with bombs. The Brazilians have stopped all fresh communications from the country to market.—Fowls are considered very low at $1, and turkies at 15 and $16 each; fresh beef, 80 cents per pound, and very scarce; vegetables as high in proportion, rice $7 50 per bushel, rice 50 cents per lb. In fact we are in a starving condition. A Portuguese squadron is shortly expected from Rio Janeiro; in which case the place must inevitably surrender to the Brazilians.

Gas lights.—We are pleased to see that a bill incorporating a company for supplying the city with this brilliant and cheaply light, has been introduced into the Senate. The company will do a great deal of good and no possible harm. *N. York Jour.*

Long Yarns.—This is a phrase generally used by seamen to denote a species of marvellous stories with which they delight to while away the dreary "midwatch," and to astonish such *green horns* or land-lubbers as may happen to be on board. Amongst these nautical night tales, the most astonishing is that called "The merry Dunn of Dover!" This was a vessel of such extraordinary magnitude that she has been known to be receiving a cargo of coals at her bow-port in Sunderland harbor, and discharging them at the same time out of her stern-port into the coal lighters below London Bridge. Such was the height of her masts, that a little boy being sent aloft to clear the pendant he was so long ascending and descending, that when he returned on deck, he was become so old as to be *grey headed*.—Working out of the Downs this amazing ship was of such a length that in tacking, her flying jib-boom knocked down Calais steeple at the very instant that the tail of her ensign swept a flock of sheep off the summit of Dover Cliff. The following is an enumeration of the different sails set upon her main mast, beginning at the lowest, viz:—Mainsail, topsail, topgallant sail, royal, sky-scraper, moon-raker, cloud-disturber, star-sweeper, and jolly-jumper!!

WM. M'KNIGHT,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

And is now opening, at his Store in Market Street, next door to the corner of 4th,

A LARGE & HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF

Fancy, Spring & Summer GOODS.

Also—A good assortment of

Leghorn & Straw Bonnets;

And a large assortment of Ladies' Simle Velvet, Valentia, Prunella, and black Morocco

Slippers,

With and without heels, assorted colours

Children's Morocco and Leather Boots & Shoes

Also—A good Assortment of

Ingrain Carpeting, Stair Carpeting and Hearth Rugs.

All of which will be sold at reduced prices

Pittsburgh, March 14—6td

TO PAPER-MAKERS.

One or two Paper-Makers

WHO can come well recommended, will find employment if immediate application be made at the YOUGH PAPER MILL, in Fayette county, Pennsylvania.

March 21 4

To the Amateurs of Music.

THE undersigned begs leave to invite the Amateurs of Music, and informs them that he has just received from Germany, an excellent

CLOCK,

Which keeps perfect time, and plays eight pieces of Musick of the most brilliant composition.

It plays one piece every hour, and is worthy the attention of every man of taste. It will be sold at a moderate price, and may be at any time seen at the subscriber's, on the bank between Market and Ferry Streets.

F. Bowers.

Pittsburgh, March 21, 1823.—3t*

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1823.

Appointment by the President.

Jonathan S. Findlay, to be Register of the Land Office at Lexington, in the county of Lovland, in the Western District of Missouri.

The Legislature of this state is to adjourn on Tuesday next, the first of April.

We received a letter from our correspondent at Harrisburgh, but too late for our paper of today.

Mr. Todd's Report.

In the house of representatives of this state, on the 17th inst. Mr. Todd, from the committee of ways and means, made a report upon the finances of the commonwealth. The 1st source of revenue he notices, is bank stock owned by the state, the interest on which he sets down at $190,000 per annum. 2d. Interest on unpatented lands, amounted last year to $70 604 50, but is not expected to be so much the present year. 3d. Auction duties: on this item he remarks—

"A third source of revenue, is that arising from duties on goods sold at auction, and auction commissions, which produced last year the sum of $33,439 73 This source of revenue is quite as productive as formerly, and should the general government leave it undisturbed, might, it is believed, be made still more so, by preventing auctioneers from selling dutiable goods at private sale, either on commission or otherwise. A bill to that effect is now on the files of the House of Representatives, which originated in consequence of a petition signed by a number of the citizens of Pittsburgh, setting forth that the auctioneers of that city, by means of their commissions, were enabled to sell goods privately as consignees to a very great amount, to the injury of the regular merchant, and by this means defrauding the state of its revenue. And although no complaints have been made by the citizens of Philadelphia, yet, it is the opinion of your committee, that a law restricting auctioneers to the sale of goods by public outcry would not only be an act of justice to the regular merchant, but would secure to the state a much greater amount annually than that now received."

4th. The tax on bank dividends $22,670. The continuance of this depends upon the renewal of the bank charters. 5th. Tavern licenses. $31 729. This item of income he thinks ought to be increased by graduating the rates of licenses 6th. Licenses to retail foreign goods. $35 653. 7th. Turnpike stock —He is a decided enemy to a free road. On this subject he remarks—

"The stock held by the state in turnpike roads and bridges, amounting to about two millions of dollars, has hitherto been very unproductive. The whole amount received during the last year was but $7170, and should the bill now on your files, freeing certain turnpike roads for wagons having four inch tire or upwards, be enacted into a law, it would forever destroy all hopes of deriving any revenue from the stock held in your turnpike roads, and at the same time ultimately near a million of dollars to your state debt, and in addition to this, the use of the narrow wheeled wagons on turnpike roads would shortly be abandoned and four inch tires only used; the consequence of which would be, that the toll received would not be sufficient to keep those roads in repair, and they would either go to destruction or be a continued charge to the commonwealth. It is not the opinion of your committee, that even if that bill should not pass, that much revenue would be derived from that source for some time; yet, as the debts of the turnpike road and bridge companies will by degrees be extinguished, a considerable amount might be raised which would help to extinguish the present state debt. And it is the opinion of your committee, that no measure ought to be adopted, how important soever it may appear, in relation to freeing those roads in the present reduced state of the finances, as the most rigid economy will not, in the next 20 years, replace the finances of the state in the situation they were previous to the year 1816; and your committee most heartily deprecate the entailing of a state debt on posterity."

From the above and other permanent sources of revenue, he estimates the receipts of the year at $145,900,—the expenditures including interest on the state debt, at $116,900.—Leaving a surplus of 28,000. But, in consequence of the late payment of Bank loans, and of other loans and appropriations falling due within the present year, he estimates that it will be necessary to raise by taxes or loans $207,902, and as much more as may be necessary to pay appropriations made during the present session.

"They (the committee) therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Governor to obtain on loan from the Philadelphia Bank, the sum of $100,000 dollars, which that bank is bound by the charter to loan to the state at an interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum; and also empowering the Governor to renew the loans with the Pennsylvania Bank, as they shall severally fall due, and make such other loans as the exigencies of the state may require, at an interest not exceeding 6 per cent per annum for any time not exceeding 4 years."

It is to be hoped, that after reading Mr Todd's report, those who censured the Governor for not paying the bank loans without an appropriation, will at least exonerate him from the charge of wishing to keep money lying idle in the treasury, for the mere purpose of making the people pay interest on it.

The Bill to recharter the Philadelphia Bank, and requiring from it as a bonus the subscription of $100 000 to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, passed the lower house, and the first reading in Senate. In the debate on this bill, the members said many hard things of each other. The bill was opposed by Messrs Stevenson, Clarke of Westmoreland, and Forward of Somerset — Mr Stevenson asked if the Bank had dared to offer the subscription for the purpose of influencing members' votes? Mr. Clarke denounced it as part of the *log-rolling system*, (help for help,)—compared the change of some members upon the question to Arnold's

Legislative harves have been bored a good deal of late. The Philadelphia Union contains a copy of a petition to the Legislature to grant them a charter of incorporation. It appears that in New York also the business of boring looks up for legislative patronage, tho' the result of the first application does not augur well The New York Gazette contains the following intelligence from Albany:

Legislative Report.—Philip I. Arcularius, Esq. of New York, petitioned some days since for remuneration for money expended, &c. in attending the Legislature some years since, to procure certain alterations in the state prison law. This petition was referred to the Committee of Claims. The chairman of that Committee reported this day, in substance.

That as Mr. Arcularius grounded his claim upon attending as a *Lobby Member*; and as any act of the Assembly might be construed into an improper interference with the *privileges of th lobby* therefore the committee recommended that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition, and present the same to the Lobby. Ordered to lie on the table.

From the Philadelphia Union.

At a large and respectable meeting of democratic republicans recently held in the Northern Liberties, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas, It is desirable for the interests of the democratic party of the state that a man should be placed in the executive chair calculated to unite the family and concentrate the party; and whereas, it is essentially necessary for the honor and *dignity* of the state, that that man should be possessed of talents, firmness and independence, and whereas a convention is proposed to be held at Lewistown, on the third Thursday of May next, therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting disapprove of the legislative caucus proceedings held at Harrisburgh on the 4th inst. and cannot feel themselves justified in extending their suffrages to *John Andrew Shulze*, for the office of Governor at the ensuing general election.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it is desirable for the interest and welfare of the people, that a convention be held a such place and time as will preclude the necessity of legislative interference; they therefore recommend Lewistown as a suitable place, and the third Thursday in May next as the proper time for holding the same

Resolved, That this meeting deem it advisable to impress upon the other counties of the state, the necessity of immediately holding meetings and electing delegates to represent them respectively in the convention to be held at Lewistown, on the third Thursday in May next.

Party names *at this day*, can hardly be used in a rational manner, or be deemed any thing but burlesque We will not say "they were invented by knaves, and passe current among fools." But use softer language, and say, that they are the catchwords, by which *cunning* men prevail upon *simple* people to help them into power. This is well understood. For our part we are not disposed to quarrel with a candidate for *any* office, nor to support him merely on account of the party name which the cunning ones, among his friends or foes, may choose to give him. But a convention at the seat of government, and during the session of the legislature, for the purpose of nominating a *proper* person to fill the executive chair, is in our view, wrong in principle and practice —*York Rec.*

From the Morristown Herald.

The following is copied from the *American Volunteer*, a violent democratic paper published in Carlisle, and is given as an extract of a letter from Harrisburgh to the editors.

"My opinion is, that some of the convention men have been drilled by some of the Legislators, as one at least, flew from his instructions after the first vote, and voted for Shulze, who is an assemblyman instead of Bryan, as he was instructed. His name I think is Murry from Westmoreland."

A writer in the last *Perry Forester*, a democratic paper tells us, "that there is some murmuring in the democratic ranks in consequence of Mr Shulze being nominated to fill the gubernatorial chair, when it was our wish that Mr. Bryan should be the candidate."

The corporation of the city of New York, has passed a bill disqualifying foreigners from driving *Cars in the city of New York*. By this ordinance, the alien who is not five years in America, although he may have declared his intentions to become a citizen, and is anxious and willing to be naturalized as soon as the law would permit, cannot procure a license, although he may have bought a horse and car, built a stable &c. and was following this business for a livelihood.—This invidious distinction between the alien and native, by the corporation of the city of New York, we believe is without example in the United States. It will be peculiarly oppressive on Irishmen —The mere recollection of the name of Montgomery, should have prevented the passage of such an ordinance—*Butler Rep.*

THE STEAM BOAT DISASTER.

Several of the steam boats which have visited this port, from the Mississippi and Ohio rivers, during the present season, have brought accounts of the awful calamity, and their descriptions of the scene among the sufferers, were a painful reading. The vessel which has just arrived, was ascending against the stream when intelligence was communicated of the accident. The danger was at once perceived, the confusion and despair which followed cannot be described. Near 300 persons were on board. The captain in the boat saved twenty lives, he landed and returned before the vessel sunk, and took off those within his reach. Another boat was also in possession of by a passenger, who snatched among the wretched victims, struggling with death, for a negro, his servant, whom he wished to save, and with a heart of stone repulsed his dying companions, who sought his aid; they were even repelled by blows when they seized in despair the sides of the boat, and begged to be permitted to hold on until they could reach a place of safety. Many, we are assured who might have been saved were thus plunged into a watery grave, by this barbarous fiend. We do not give his name lest by possibility there may be some mistake. But as if to mock the justice of heaven, it is said, that this wretch saved his own life, that of his negro, and a large sum of money. Our townsman Mr. B. Keiser, and Mr. Logan of Jessamine, floated on a bench seven or eight miles down the river, and were saved by the crew of a flat boat; the son of Mr. Vipont of Millersburgh walked upon the coal wood, which floated from the wreck, until he reached a tree which he ascended and remained on its branches. Mr. Nouvel was seen last on the roof of the boat—but alas! there was no plank from the wreck for him It is believed that not less than 50 persons perished.

Since writing the above we have been furnished with a more circumstantial account, which shall be given in our next.—*Reporter.*

Another Steam Boat lost—The Edwardsville Spectator of the 1st instant, says—"The steam boat James Ross, commanded and partly owned by Capt. John Hewes of Louisville, Ky. was last week sunk in the Mississippi, at St. Louis, by the breaking up of the ice.

It is reported in the Montreal Herald, that one of the St. Lawrence Steam Boats, (the Wal shain,) has sunk at the wintering ground, in consequence of the rats having perforated several holes through her sides and hull.

On Sunday last, four fine Steers, belonging to Mr. Henry Graff, of Unity township broke thro' the floor of the stable in which they were feeding, and hung themselves by their halters.—*Greensburgh Gaz.*

The Eastern Mail Stage, in descending a hill near Dr. Houke's, had the tongue broken, which disabled the horses from holding it back, and in running swiftly down the hill, upset, and two or three of the passengers were partially injured.—*Ib.*

Washington. It was worthy of remark, that not one of all the members of Congress was dangerously ill, during the last session—irregular hours, and good eating, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Niles.*

Ship building More than twenty first rate ships have been built at the city of New York within the last two years. One now on the stocks is to carry 800 tons burden, and will cost 50,000 dollars.

It is a coincidence worthy of remark, that the earthquake at Valparaiso happened on the same day with that by which the city of Aleppo in Asia, was destroyed.

A Curiosity.—Among a list of articles lately placed in Peale's Museum Baltimore, we observed the following—Part of the stump of a Cyprus tree, which measured 39 feet in circumference—this, with hundreds of others, are exposed to view, by the washing of the Rappahannock, at the depth of 48 feet from the surface of the earth, on the estate of Manuel Peck, Esq. Richmond county Virginia. Presented by David Monserrat.—*Niles*

Porto Rico Expedition.—We are informed says the New York Evening Post, that Babtiste Irvine, and the other men who sailed from this country last Fall to revolutionize Porto Rico, but who were taken prisoners, have had their trials, and are sentenced to *thirty years* imprisonment.

Mrs. Rowson, author of "Charlotte Temple," is employed in preparing a sequel to that tale, to be entitled, "Charlotte's Daughters, or the Three Orphans."

MEXICO.

The National Gazette contains letters from Mexico to as late a date as the 26th January, which represent the state of the empire and the fortunes of Iturbide to be at a low ebb The Emperor returned unexpectedly to his capital from the vicinity of Vera Cruz about the middle of December, and his entrance is represented to have been that of a victorious and prosperous sovereign. It does not appear, however, that the subjection of the revolters on the coast, or the affection of his subjects generally warranted the ostentation of triumph or that the empoverished condition of the country, and the emptiness of the treasury, justified its wasteful and silly expense. The financial resources of Mexico appear to be completely exhausted; and after a requisition of the church plate, which had been conceded by the friars, recourse was had to the last expedient of financial invention, and the country of gold and silver, for the first time, witnessed a paper currency, which was issued to the amount of four millions; but from the novelty of its character, and other conspiring causes, sank fifteen per cent immediately after its emission, although made a legal tender, and bolstered up by all the practicable means of supporting its credit. To supply the deficiency of revenue, and provide for necessary expenses an oppressive tax on persons and personal property had been imposed upon the people, with which they are represented, as is natural, to be much dissatisfied. It appears that the means by which these measures, and the power of the upstart chief, can only be supported, are rapidly failing him by the desertion and disaffection of his troops. Two of his officers, to escape punishment, had fled from Mexico with about 150 soldiers, and with the additions made to their small force, had successfully resisted the attacks of a party sent

We think there is a great deal of truth in the following remarks which we copy from the New-York National Advocate.—*Balt. Chron.*

Warlike Movements.—The finger of Russia may be discerned in the late hostile movements of France, and never has France been so entrapped, and made the mere cat's paw to pluck the chesnuts from the fire, as she has in the present instance. While France and Spain are at war in the Peninsula, and Austria, Prussia and Russia sending troops, in limited numbers, Russia with the main body of her army marches towards Turkey—England having enough to do to assist Spain and preventing her from being totally destroyed. Constantinople once taken, Greece free, and Austria having some new possession, France may recall her troops (if there be any to recall) from Spain, and will be left the only sufferer in the affair. Pozzi de Borgo who is a Greek by birth, and one of the ablest of Russian ministers, has invented this plan.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. S. Bigdon, Mr. *Andrew Lent*, (late of the city of New York) to Miss *Sarah Jones*, daughter of Mr. Wm. Jones, of this city.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

March 21. Steam Boat *Velocipede*, 100 tons, Rodgers, master, Louisville, bacon, tobacco and passengers

25. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*. 40 tons, Dodge, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

26. Keel Boat —— 15 tons, Ferren, yellow creek, flour and wheat.

☞ Within the last week, nearly 20 large flat boats arrived from the Conemaugh, laden with Salt, Juniata bar-iron and metal.

DEPARTED.

21. Steam Boat *Missouri*, 110 tons, Sturgess, master, Louisville, dry goods and passengers.

22. Steam Boat *Superior*, 40 tons, Woods, master, Louisville, dry goods and passengers.

26. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 40 tons, Dodge, master, Louisville, full freight and 20 passengers. ☞This vessel was but one day in port.

A Flat Boat, 10 tons, Woods, Wheeling, iron and dry goods.

A Keel Boat, 15, Tomlinson, Vincennes, dry goods.

A Keel Boat, 25, Lane, St Louis, dry goods.

A Keel Boat, 15, Ferren, Yellow Creek.

A Keel Boat, 20 tons, Shoemaker, Beaver, freight.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,

At the Office of

The Pittsburgh Gazette,

Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,

A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND

Ornamented TYPES,

Suitable for almost every description of

Letter-Press Printing,

And can execute

PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.

With neatness and accuracy.

The Subscribers,

Have Just Received, and offer for Sale,

2,500 bbls. Conemaugh

Salt,

20 bbls prime New-Orleans Sugar,

50 Kegs Kentucky *TOBACCO.*

They have constantly on hand—

Boiler and Sheet Iron,
Bar-Iron and Nails,
New-Geneva, Boston and Bridgeport Glass,
Bar and Pig Lead
Cotton, Paper and Feathers
Spades and Shovels
Belknap & Co's. Scythes and Sickles

With a variety of other articles of Domestic Manufacture.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Corner of Wood & Front Streets.

March 28 7t

Irish Linen Warehouse.

LUKE & CHEW,

No. 21, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,

Offer for Sale, on very liberal terms, an extensive assortment of

IRISH LINENS,

in whole, half, and 20 yard pieces—3-4 and 7-8 wide. DRILLINGS, of different qualities, DOWLAS, DIAPERS, LONG LAWNS, brown HOLLANDS, SHEETINGS, also MUSLINS.

Woollen Goods.

Blue and Grey CLOTHS, SATINETTS, KERSEYS, LINSEYS, and NEGRO CLOTHING; part of which are of Domestic Manufacture.

GROCERIES.

Malaga WINE—GIN—and COFFEE.

March 21—3tf

AUCTION SALES.

On Thursday the 10th, and Monday the 14th April,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will positively be sold, to close Consignments,

21 PACKAGES,

Comprising a select assortment of

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Together with

5 CASES STRAW BONNETS, and
10 Cases Men's and Women's SHOES,

And at half past 2 o'clock, on the above days—

An extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

TERMS AT SALE.

John D. Davis, Auc.

March 28. ts.

FURNITURE SALE.

On Saturday Morning, 29th inst.

At 10 o'clock,

At the Dwelling House of Dr. W. A. SIMPSON,

In Fourth, between Market and Wood streets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEHOLD

Furniture;

Consisting of

Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, Carpeting, Looking-Glasses, Bedsteads, Beds, Hall-Lamp, Glasses, and Queensware, etc.

Together with a variety of

Kitchen Furniture, etc.

TERMS AT SALE.

JOHN D. DAVIS, *Auctioneer.*

March 28. 1

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 5th April,

At early candle-light.

AT THE NEW AUCTION ROOM IN WOOD STREET,

Will be Sold, an elegant and extensive Collection of

Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

Prints and Fancy Articles.

TERMS AT SALE.

Oliver & Dunlap,

March 28. 2 *Auctioneers*

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. BOGGS,

Having rented that commodious Brick House, corner of Front and Market Streets, can accommodate a few Genteel Boarders.

Pittsburgh, March 28. tf

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening, at their STORE,

Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,

THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE

Which, having been carefully selected on the best terms in New York and Philadelphia, they are enabled and determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices,

Wholesale & Retail.

Their assortment consists of a large supply of

Domestic, European, and India

Silk, Cotton, and Woollen

GOODS.

ALSO—

15 Cases Ladies', Men's, and Children's SHOES,
500 dozen mock and real Turtle Shell Combs,
30 dozen LOOKING GLASSES,
30 cases No. 5, 4½, 4 and 3½ box and pound Glass,
6 do Leghorn and Straw BONNETS and Trimmings,
30 boxes Spanish CIGARS.
QUEENSWARE, handsomely assorted in crates,

Ingrain and Venetian Carpeting,

Hearth Rugs, &c.

Mill and Cross-Cut Saws,

ANVILS & VICES,

Umbrellas, and Parasols, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 28. 3

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that we, the undersigned, have applied to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the laws of this state made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said judges have appointed the third Monday of April next, at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors, when and where you may attend to show cause if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

Margaret Wright,
Spinster, Mifflin Township.
Sullivan Wright,
Infant, of Mifflin township.

March 28—3tcw7.

Female Bible Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Institution, will be held on THURSDAY, the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the Episcopal Church, when the Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, a Report of the proceedings of the past year read, &c. The Members of this Society, and all persons favorable to the objects it contemplates, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Rev. Mr. Herron will preach before the Society in his own church, on the evening of the same day, at early candle-light.

March 28.

GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 28, 1823.

Appointment by the President.

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"The stock held by the state in turnpike roads and bridges, amounting to about two millions of dollars, has hitherto been very unproductive. The whole amount received during the last year was but $7170, and should the bill now on your files, freeing certain turnpike roads for wagons having four inch tire or upwards, be enacted into a law, it would forever destroy all hopes of deriving any revenue from the stock held in your turnpike roads, and at the same time add ultimately near a million of dollars to your state debt, and in addition to this, the use of the narrow wheeled wagons on turnpike roads would shortly be abandoned and four inch wheels only used; the consequence of which would be, that the toll received would not be sufficient to keep those roads in repair, and they would either go to destruction or be a continued charge to the commonwealth. It is not the opinion of your committee, that even if that bill should not pass, that much revenue would be derived from that source for some time; yet, as the debts of the turnpike road and bridge companies will by degrees be extinguished, a considerable amount might be raised which would help to extinguish the present state debt. And it is the opinion of your committee, that no measure ought to be adopted, how important soever it may appear, in relation to freeing those roads in the present reduced state of the finances, as the most rigid economy will not, in the next 20 years, replace the finances of the state in the situation they were previous to the year 1816; and your committee most heartily deprecate the entailing of a state debt on posterity."

From the above and other permanent sources of revenue, he estimates the receipts of the year at $145 200,—the expenditures including interest on the state debt, at $16 800.—Leaving a surplus of 28 000. But, in consequence of the late payment of Bank loans and of other loans and appropriations falling due within the present year, he estimates that it will be necessary to raise by taxes or loans $207,902, and as much more as may be necessary to pay appropriations made during the present session.

"They (the committee) therefore recommend the passage of a law authorizing the Governor to obtain on loan from the Philadelphia Bank, the sum of $100,000 dollars, which that bank is bound by the charter to loan to the state at an interest not exceeding 5 per cent per annum; and also empowering the Governor to renew the loans with the Pennsylvania Bank, as they shall severally fall due, and make such other loans as the exigencies of the state may require, at an interest not exceeding 6 per cent per annum for any time not exceeding 4 years."

It is to be hoped, that after reading Mr Todd's report, those who censured the Governor for not paying the bank loans without an appropriation, will at least exonerate him from the charge of wishing to keep money lying idle in the treasury, for the mere purpose of making the people pay interest on it.

The Bill to recharter the Philadelphia Bank, and requiring from it as a bonus the subscription of $100 000 to the stock of the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal, passed the lower house, and the first reading in Senate. In the debate on this bill, the members said many hard things of each other. The bill was opposed by Messrs. Stevenson, Clarke of Westmoreland, and Forward of Somerset — Mr Stevenson asked if the Bank had dared to offer the subscription for the purpose of influencing members' votes? Mr. Clarke denounced it as part of the *log-rolling* system, (help for help,)—compared the change of some members upon the question to Arnold's treason—and quoted Walpole's maxim, that "every man has his price," men who opposed the bill the other day, he said, were now in favor of it—"corruption was stalking abroad like pestilence at noon-day." Mr. Forward compared the conversion of members to the conversion from Christianity to Mahometanism. These remarks were replied to with much warmth and bitterness by Messrs Holgate, Powell, Sutherland and others. Mr Holgate thought there had been more *log-rolling* on the subject of the Free Road, than on all the other business of the House during the session.

Mr. Gillaspy, of the house of Representatives of this state has reported a bill to exempt Domestic Manufactured Articles from Auction duties.

"*Harrisburgh, March 20.*

"A bill to prevent Auctioneers from selling except by *public outcry*, has passed a second reading. The effect of this measure will be to injure the auction establishments of the city."—*Phil. Gaz.*

Legislative *bores* have been bored a good deal of late. The Philadelphia Union contains a copy of a petition to the Legislature to grant them a charter of incorporation. It appears that in New York also the business of boring looks up for legislative patronage, tho' the result of the first application does not augur well. The New York Gazette contains the following intelligence from Albany:

Legislative Report.—Philip I. Arcularius, Esq. of New York, petitioned some days since for remuneration for money expended, &c. in attending the Legislature some years since, to procure certain alterations in the state prison law. This petition was referred to the Committee of Claims. The chairman of that Committee reported this day, in substance.

That as Mr. Arcularius grounded his claim upon attending as a *Lobby Member;* and as any act of the Assembly might be construed into an improper interference with the *privileges of th lobby* therefore the committee recommended that the petitioner have leave to withdraw his petition, and present the same to the Lobby. Ordered to lie on the table.

From the Philadelphia Union.

At a large and respectable meeting of democratic republicans recently held in the Northern Liberties, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas It is desirable for the interests of the democratic party of the state that a man should be placed in the executive chair calculated to unite the family and concentrate the party; and whereas, it is essentially necessary for the *honor* and *dignity* of the state, that that man should be possessed of talents, firmness and independence, and whereas a convention is proposed to be held at Lewistown, on the third Thursday of May next, therefore,

Resolved, That this meeting disapprove of the legislative caucus proceedings held at Harrisburgh on the 4th inst. and cannot feel themselves justified in extending their suffrages to *John Andrew Shulze*, for the office of Governor at the ensuing general election.

Resolved, As the sense of this meeting, that it is desirable for the interest and welfare of the people, that a convention be held at such place and time as will preclude the necessity of legislative interference; they therefore recommend Lewistown as a suitable place, and the third Thursday in May next as the proper time for holding the same.

Resolved, That this meeting deem it adviseable to impress upon the other counties of the state, the necessity of immediately holding meetings and electing delegates to represent them respectively in the convention to be held at Lewistown, on the third Thursday in May next.

Party names *at this day*, can hardly be used in a rational manner, or be deemed any thing but burlesque. We will not say "they were invented by knaves, and pass current among fools." But use softer language, and say, that they are the catchwords, by which *cunning* men prevail upon *simple* people to help them into power. This is well understood. For our part we are not disposed to quarrel with a candidate for *any* office, nor to support him merely on account of the party name which the cunning ones, among his friends or foes, may choose to give him. But a convention at the seat of government, and during the session of the legislature, for the purpose of nominating a *proper* person to fill the executive chair, is in our view, wrong in principle and practice.—*York Rec.*

From the Norristown Herald.

The following is copied from the *American Volunteer*, a violent democratic paper published in Carlisle, and is given as an extract of a letter from Harrisburgh to the editors.

"My opinion is, that some of the convention men have been drilled by some of the Legislators, as one at least, flew from his instructions after the first vote, and voted for Shulze, who is an assemblyman instead of Bryan, as he was instructed. His name I think is Murry from Westmoreland."

A writer in the last *Perry Forester*, a democratic paper tells us, "that there is some murmuring in the democratic ranks in consequence of Mr Shulze being nominted to fill the gubernatorial chair, when it was our wish that Mr. Bryan should be the candidate."

The corporation of the city of New York, has passed a bill disqualifying foreigners from driving *Cars in the city of New York*. By this ordinance, the alien who is not five years in America, although he may have declared his intentions to become a citizen, and is anxious and willing to be naturalized as soon as the law would permit, cannot procure a license, although he may have bought a horse and car, built a stable &c. and was following this business for a livelihood.—This invidious distinction between the alien and native, by the corporation of the city of New York, we believe is without example in the United States. It will be peculiarly oppressive on Irishmen.—The mere recollection of the name of Montgomery, should have prevented the passage of such an ordinance—*Butler Rep.*

THE STEAM BOAT PENNSYLVANIA.

Lexington, Ky. March 10.

Several of the unfortunate sufferers arrived last week. They relate many distressing particulars; their account of their breadth 'escape" and their description of the awful scene, excite a painful interest. The vessel when her bow struck, was ascending rapidly; the alarm was instantly communicated, and the eminent danger was at once perceived; the confusion and dismay which followed cannot be described. Near 200 persons were on board. The captain in the boat saved many lives; he landed and returned before the vessel sunk, and took off those within his reach. Another boat was taken possession of by a passenger, who searched among the wretched victims, struggling with death, for a negro, his servant, whom he wished to save, and with a heart of stone repulsed his dying companions, who sought his aid; they were even repelled by blows when they seized in despair the sides of the boat, and begged to be permitted to hold on until they could reach a place of safety. Many, we are assured who might have been saved were thus plunged into a watery grave, by this barbarous fiend. We do not give his name lest by possibility there may be some mistake. But as if to mock the justice of heaven, it is said, that this wretch saved his own life, that of his negro, and a large sum of money. Our townsman Mr. B. Keizer, and Mr. Logan of Jessamine, floated on a bench seven or eight miles down the river, and were saved by the crew of a flat boat; the son of Mr. Vimont of Millersburgh walked upon the cord wood, which floated from the wreck, until he reached a tree which he ascended and remained on its branches. Mr. Nouvel was seen last on the roof of the boat—but alas! there was no plank from the wreck for him. It is believed that not less than 50 persons perished.

Since writing the above we have been furnished with a more circumstantial account, which shall be given in our next.—*Reporter.*

Another Steam Boat lost—The Edwardsville Spectator of the 1st instant, says—"The steam boat James Ross, commanded and partly owned by Capt. John Hewes of Louisville, Ky. was last week sunk in the Mississippi, at St. Louis, by the breaking up of the ice.

It is reported in the Montreal Herald, that one of the St. Lawrence Steam Boats, (the Walsham,) has sunk at the wintering ground, in consequence of the rats having perforated several holes through her sides and hull.

On Sunday last, four fine Steers, belonging to Mr. Henry Graff, of Unity township broke thro' the floor of the stable in which they were feeding, and hung themselves by their halters.—*Greensburgh Gaz.*

The Eastern Mail Stage, in descending a hill near Dr. Houke's, had the tongue broken, which disabled the horses from holding it back, and in running swiftly down the hill, upset, and two or three of the passengers were partially injured.—*Ib.*

Washington. It was worthy of remark, that not one of all the members of Congress was dangerously ill, during the last session—irregular hours, and good eating, &c. to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Niles.*

Ship building. More than twenty first rate ships have been built at the city of New York within the last two years. One now on the stocks is to carry 800 tons burden, and will cost 50,000 dollars.

It is a coincidence worthy of remark, that the earthquake at Valparaiso happened on the same day with that by which the city of Aleppo in Asia, was destroyed.

A Curiosity.—Among a list of articles lately placed in Peale's Museum Baltimore, we observed the following—Part of the stump of a Cyprus tree, which measured 38 feet in circumference—this, with hundreds of others, are exposed to view, by the washing of the Rappahannock at the depth of 48 feet from the surface of the earth, on the estate of Manuel Peck, Esq. Richmond county Virginia. Presented by David Monserrat.—*Niles.*

Porto Rico Expedition.—We are informed says the New York Evening Post, that Babtiste Irvine, and the other men who sailed from this country last Fall to revolutionize Porto Rico, but who were taken prisoners, have had their trials, and are sentenced to *thirty years* imprisonment.

Mrs. Rowson, author of "Charlotte Temple," is employed in preparing a sequel to that tale, to be entitled, "Charlotte's Daughters, or the Three Orphans."

MEXICO.

The National Gazette contains letters from Mexico to as late a date as the 26th January, which represent the state of the empire and the fortunes of Iturbide to be at a low ebb. The Emperor returned unexpectedly to his capital from the vicinity of Vera Cruz about the middle of December, and his entrance is represented to have been that of a victorious and prosperous sovereign. It does not appear, however, that the subjection of the revolters on the coast, or the affection of his subjects generally warranted the ostentation of triumph or that the empoverished condition of the country, and the emptiness of the treasury, justified its wasteful and silly expense. The financial resources of Mexico appear to be completely exhausted; and after a requisition of the church plate, which had been conceded by the friars, recourse was had to the last expedient of financial invention, and the country of gold and silver, for the first time, witnessed a paper currency, which was issued to the amount of four millions; but from the novelty of its character, and other conspiring causes, sank fifteen per cent immediately after its emission, although made a legal tender, and bolstered up by all the practicable means of supporting its credit. To supply the deficiency of revenue, and provide for necessary expenses an oppressive tax on persons and personal property had been imposed upon the people, with which they are represented, as is natural, to be much dissatisfied. It appears that the means by which these measures, and the power of the upstart chief, can only be supported, are rapidly failing him by the desertion and disaffection of his troops. Two of his officers, to escape punishment, had fled from Mexico with about 150 soldiers, and with the additions made to their small force, had successfully resisted the attacks of a party sent in pursuit of them, in which the leader of the party was killed by one of the revolted officers. This encounter took place within 30 leagues of the capital, where, however, its result appears to have produced no suspension of the ceremonials of established authority, whose extravagance seems measured by the want rather than the abundance of security and means. On the whole, the tenor of these letters, which, we presume, are to be relied on, leaves little doubt that the ephemeral empire is on the point of dissolution, and the next accounts will probably inform us of the close of the empty pageant. By other accounts, it would appear that the northern provinces are in a state of revolt also; the particulars, however, as is usual in all Spanish accounts, are vague, and evidently exaggerated.

N. Y. Amer.

We think there is a great deal of truth in the following remarks which we copy from the New-York National Advocate.—*Balt. Chron.*

Warlike Movements.—The finger of Russia may be discerned in the late hostile movements of France, and never has France been so entrapped, and made the mere cat's paw to pluck the chesnuts from the fire, as she has in the present instance. While France and Spain are at war in the Peninsula, and Austria, Prussia and Russia sending troops, in limited numbers, Russia with the main body of her army marches towards Turkey—England having enough to do to assist Spain and preventing her from being totally destroyed. Constantinople once taken, Greece free, and Austria having some new possession, France may recall her troops (if there be any to recall) from Spain, and will be left the only sufferer in the affair. Pozzi de Borgo who is a Greek by birth, and one of the ablest of Russian ministers, has invented this plan.

MARRIED,

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. S. Rigdon, Mr. *Andrew Lent*, (late of the city of New York) to Miss *Sarah Jones*, daughter of Mr. Wm. Jones, of this city.

Port of Pittsburgh.

ARRIVED.

March 21. Steam Boat *Velocipede*, 100 tons, Rodgers, master, Louisville, bacon, tobacco and passengers.

25. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 40 tons, Dodge, master, Louisville, freight and passengers.

26. Keel Boat ——— 15 tons, Ferren, yellow creek, flour and wheat.

☞ Within the last week, nearly 20 large flat boats arrived from the Conemaugh, laden with Salt, Juniata bar-iron and metal.

DEPARTED.

21. Steam Boat *Missouri*, 110 tons, Sturgess, master, Louisville, dry goods and passengers.

22. Steam Boat *Superior*, 40 tons, Woods, master, Louisville, dry goods and passengers.

26. Steam Boat *Rufus Putnam*, 40 tons, Dodge, master, Louisville, full freight and 20 passengers. ☞ This vessel was but one day in port.

A Flat Boat, 10 tons, Woods, Wheeling, iron and dry goods.

A Keel Boat, 15, Tomlinson, Vincennes, dry goods.

A Keel Boat, 25, Lane, St Louis, dry goods.

A Keel Boat, 15, Ferren, Yellow Creek.

A Keel Boat, 20 tons, Shoemaker, Beaver, freight.

PRINTING.

DAVID & MATTHEW MACLEAN,

At the Office of

The Pittsburgh Gazette,

Have procured from New-York and Philadelphia,

A VARIETY OF PLAIN AND

Ornamented TYPES,

Suitable for almost every description of

Letter-Press Printing,

And can execute

PAMPHLETS, HANDBILLS, BLANKS, CIRCULARS, CARDS, &c. &c.

With neatness and accuracy.

The Subscribers,

Have Just Received, and offer for Sale,

2,500 bbls. Conemaugh **Salt,**

20 bbls prime New-Orleans Sugar,

50 Kegs Kentucky *TOBACCO.*

They have constantly on hand—

Boiler and Sheet Iron,
Bar-Iron and Nails,
New-Geneva, Boston and Bridgeport Glass,
Bar and Pig Lead
Cotton, Paper and Feathers
Spades and Shovels
Belknap & Co's. Scythes and Sickles

With a variety of other articles of Domestic Manufacture.

J. W. Biddle & Co.

Corner of Wood & Front Streets.

March 28 7t

Irish Linen Warehouse.

LUKE & CHEW,

No. 21, Chesnut Street, Philadelphia,

Offer for Sale, on very liberal terms, an extensive assortment of

IRISH LINENS,

In whole, half, and 20 yard pieces—3-4 and 7-8 wide. DRILLINGS, of different qualities, DOWLAS, DIAPERS, LONG LAWNS, brown HOLLANDS, SHEETINGS, also MUSLINS.

Woollen Goods.

Blue and Grey CLOTHS, SATINETTS, KERSEYS, LINSEYS, and NEGRO CLOTHING; part of which are of Domestic Manufacture.

GROCERIES.

Malaga WINE—GIN—and COFFEE.

March 21—3tif

AUCTION SALES.

On Thursday the 10th, and Monday the 14th April,

At 10 o'clock, A. M.

AT THE FRONT-ST. AUCTION ROOM,

Will positively be sold, to close Consignments,

21 PACKAGES,

Comprising a select assortment of

FRESH SPRING GOODS,

Together with

5 CASES STRAW BONNETS, and
10 Cases Men's and Women's SHOES.

And at half past 2 o'clock, on the above days—

An extensive assortment of

Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

TERMS AT SALE.

John D. Davis, Auc.

March 28. ts.

FURNITURE SALE.

On Saturday Morning, 29th inst.

At 10 o'clock,

At the Dwelling House of Dr. W. A. SIMPSON, In Fourth, between Market and Wood streets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

HOUSEHOLD

Furnitures;

Consisting of

Sideboard, Tables, Chairs, Carpeting, Looking-Glasses, Bedsteads, Beds, Hall-Lamp, Glasses, and Queensware, etc.

Together with a variety of

Kitchen Furniture, etc.

TERMS AT SALE.

JOHN D. DAVIS, *Auctioneer.*

March 28. 1

BOOK AUCTION.

On Saturday Evening, 5th April,

At early candle-light.

AT THE NEW AUCTION ROOM IN WOOD STREET,

Will be Sold, an elegant and extensive Collection of

Law, Medical, Theological and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

Prints and Fancy Articles.

TERMS AT SALE.

Oliver & Dunlap,

March 28. 2 *Auctioneers.*

BOARDING HOUSE.

MRS. BOGGS,

Having rented that commodious Brick House, corner of Front and Market Streets, can accommodate a few Genteel Boarders.

Pittsburgh, March 28. tf

M'CLURG & KING,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

And are now opening, at their STORE, *Corner of the Diamond and Market Street,*

THEIR SPRING ASSORTMENT OF

MERCHANDISE

Which, having been carefully selected on the best terms in New York and Philadelphia, they are enabled and determined to dispose of at the most reduced prices,

Wholesale & Retail.

Their assortment consists of a large supply of

Domestic, European, and India

Silk, Cotton, and Woollen

GOODS.

ALSO—

15 Cases Ladies', Men's, and Children's SHOES,
500 dozen mock and real Turtle Shell Combs,
30 dozen LOOKING GLASSES,
30 cases No. 5, 4½, 4 and 3½ box and pound Pins,
6 do Leghorn and Straw BONNETS and Trimmings,
30 boxes Spanish CIGARS.
QUEENSWARE, handsomely assorted in crates,

Ingrain and Venetian Carpeting,

Hearth Rugs, &c.

Mill and Cross-Cut Saws,

ANVILS & VICES,

Umbrellas, and Parasols, &c. &c.

Pittsburgh, March 28. 3

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE that we, the undersigned, have applied to the judges of the court of common pleas of Allegheny county for the benefit of the laws of this state made for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the said judges have appointed the third Monday of April next, at the court house, in the city of Pittsburgh, for the hearing of us and our creditors, when and where you may attend to show cause if any you have, why we should not be discharged.

Margaret Wright,
Spinster, Mifflin Township.
Sullivan Wright,
Infant, of Mifflin township.

March 28—3tewr.

Female Bible Society.

THE Annual Meeting of this Institution, will be held on THURSDAY, the 3d of April, at 3 o'clock, P. M. in the Episcopal Church; when the Officers for the ensuing year will be elected, a Report of the proceedings of the past year read, &c. The Members of this Society, and all persons favorable to the objects it contemplates, are respectfully invited to attend.

The Rev. Mr. Herron will preach before the Society in his own church, on the evening the same day, at early candle-light.

March 28.

Poetry.

From Watkins.

The Vest's sons of that unvanished race,
Who, [illegible] sake, not from neglect,
From Indian's tombs keep ardent names free,
And their fair fames in eloquence.
His well-built mound of the great Sachem, Penn,
The justest, plainest, most admired of men,
Who planted here in empire, young, but strong,
That mouth has flourish'd, and shall flourish long!
But not as verdure's plant, with fire and brand,
And all the miseries of a conquer'd land.
He bargains freely for a price engage,
To yield it to the great pacific sage:
And on this land where savages here sway
O'er their rude subjects, beasts, and birds of prey,
Though since three generations intervene,
Since Christians first beheld its forest scene,
Here virtue may relate the tale with pride,
A million Christian freemen now reside!
Here arts and knowledge shed enlivening rays,
Here free, enraptured poets tune their lays,
While bright religion prompts the Heavenward flame,
And thousand churches own the Saviour's name!

From the National Gazette.

SPAIN.

By W. Tappan.

Tho' much ye forces, in array
You peaceful state invade,
Pounce, eager Falcons! on your prey
Draw forth the unrighteous blade!

Go, Autocrat, them fire to Man,
Go bind the free born soul;
And ye base kings, who dare not scan
His vengeance—bid it roll!

Yet know, the desolating tide,
Ye, impious, loose again,
Back shall recoil, to 'whelm your pride,
From free, unconquered Spain.

Go forth, ye slaves!—although the light
Of victory, gilds your plume,
That ray shall shroud in fearful night,
Those laurels deck the tomb.

Enters within God's canopy,
In mockery to the throne,
One hireling prayer of slavery?
It enters not alone—

Ten thousand, thousand, as one heart,
Spain! join the prayer for thee;
Ten thousand, thousand swords will start
For Spain and Liberty!

Hear ye not voices?—'tis the shout
That kindling, swells on high.—
See ye not light?—those brands are out,
They flash upon the sky.

Sooner those tongues shall writhe in gore,
Those swords be drunk with blood,
Than Spain prove false to days of yore,
False to herself and God.

Then onward, onward, vaunting band,
Rear slavery's symbol high;
Yet fair, proud legions! Freedom's land
Is holy—touch and die!

Selected for the Gazette by a Correspondent.

TO HYMEN.

Hymen, the times so very bad are growing,
I fear, like banks, that thou wilt shortly "stop."
For scarce enough is in thy bus'ness doing
To pay the rent, and lighting of thy shop.
In these dark days of dismal duns and debtors,
How rare the papers show the names of any
Who, of thy making, buy a pair of fetters
To give thy trade the profit of a penny.
Griev'd should I be, in deed, beyond all telling,
To hear that thou wert broken, bankrupt, poor;
Griev'd to behold thy stock at auction selling,
And see "To let" chalked up upon thy door.
But much I fear thy bus'ness will miscarry
And soon the sheriff be thy shoulders greeting,
For few the couples bold enough to marry,
Without some prospect afterwards of eating.
Pray, Hymen, take the counsel of a friend,
Stir up at once thy wits, be sharp and clever;
And coax thy brother gods the times to mend,
Or else thy "occupation's gone" forever.

Miscellany.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

WOMEN.

I do not merely admire women as the most beautiful objects of creation, or love them as the sole sources of happiness; but I reverence them as the redeeming glories of humanity, the sanctuaries of the virtues, the pledges and antepast of those perfect qualities of the head and heart, combined with attractive and external charms which, by their union, almost exalt them into the angelic character. Taxation and luxury, and struggles for existence, have made us such a cold, selfish, plodding nation, that we should be base indeed, were it not for the disinterestedness and enthusiasm of our females, whose romance even is necessary to qualify the painful reality of our existence. And yet from the moment when I began to reflect, I have always thanked God that I was not born a woman; deeming them the bestowers rather than the enjoyers of happiness—the flower-crowned victims offered up to the human lord of creation.

Passing over the early period of her life, which, however, is one of perpetual restraint and unvaried subjection to the most self denying forms and observances, we will suppose a female to have attained a fitting age for that great and paramount end of her being—marriage. Men have a thousand objects in life—the professions, glory, ambition, the arts, authorship, advancement, and money-getting, in all their ramifications, each sufficient to absorb their minds, and substitutes in case of primary failure; but if a woman succeed not in the sole hope of her hazardous career, she is utterly lost to all the purposes of exertion or happiness: the past has been all thrown away, and the future presents nothing but cheerless desolation. Love is only a luxury to men; but it may be termed a necessity to women, both by the constitution of society and the decrees of nature, for she has endowed them with susceptibility and overflowing affections, which if they be not provided with a vent, perpetually corrode and gnaw the heart. And what are her feelings and chances in this fearful lottery? A constant sense of degradation, in being compelled to make her whole life a game, a manœuvre, a speculation; which is haunted with the fear and shame of ultimate failure. And how alarmingly must the number these involuntary nuns increase with the yearly augmenting distress of taxed, and luxurious, and expensive England, where the moral restraint of Malthus, while it inflicts no privations on the man, condemns the

[illegible] to an utter blighting of the soul, ignorant, perhaps, by disobedience or error, whether to the dungeon that can alienate, and annihilate the heart that can bleed, there yawns one of the social and unnatural systems, who have been unfortunately termed an Old Maids. Well could I exhibit, if in the bitterness of defeated hopes, and subjected attitude, they were even permit to entertain a vigilant censorship over the peccadilloes of their more fortunate rivals; but I repel the charge, and can safely affirm, that some of the most amiable, kind hearted, liberal women I have ever known, were in this calumniated class.

One chance of "single blessedness," is still reserved for these Celibates. Their affections, banished upon earth, sometimes seek a recipient in the skies—responding to the manifestations of divine love, which they see on every side of them, they draw down religious lightning direct from Heaven, while men seek conductors, which only guide it towards the earth. The devotion of the former, as it is founded upon feeling, may be uninquiring, and have a tendency to enthusiasm, but it will be cheerful and happy, because emanating from the heart: the latter approach this subject with their heads—a process which not unfrequently makes them sceptics, or bigots, or hypocrites.

MARRIAGE BROKERS.

In Genoa there are marriage brokers who have pocket-books filled with names of marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortunes, &c. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connexions; and when they succeed, they get a commission of two or three per cent. upon the portion.—Marriage at Genoa is quite a matter of calculation, generally settled by the parents or relations, who often draw up the contract before the parties have seen one another: and it is only when every thing else is arranged, and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony, that the future husband is introduced to his intended partner for life.—Should he find fault with her manner or appearance, he may break off the match, on condition of his defraying the brokerage, and other expenses incurred.

ANECDOTE.

The following anecdote is said to be a fact, though we do not vouch for its correctness. A member of the legislature from a neighboring county, whose observations upon city manners and customs were rather limited, put up at one of the most fashionable taverns in Albany. After dinner, as was his usual practice, he sat regaling himself with his pipe and tobacco. The room was well carpeted, and near to him stood a spit box. The waiter observing him to make no use of so necessary an appendage, moved it nearer; but the gentleman pushed it aside with his foot, and continued to spit upon the carpet as before. Again the servant replaced it, and again the representative removed it. Once more the servant offered to replace it, when the wise man exclaimed—"If you don't take that cursed thing out of the way, I vow I'll spit in it." *N. Y. paper.*

WILD SHEEP OF NORTH AMERICA

We have been favored with a specimen of the *Ovis Montano Americano*, brought from the Rocky Mountains, near the sources of the Missouri and Columbia rivers. This wool, in fineness, softness, and delicacy, resembles that of the Cashmere goat, from which the beautiful shawls of that name are made. We learn, on the authority of a gentleman who has traversed the Rocky Mountains from the north branch of the Columbia to the Athapescow, that numerous flocks of these sheep inhabit that region. No doubt is entertained that this animal may be domesticated and its fleece wrought into fabrics, which will rival in richness and beauty, the far-famed productions of the east. The French government have recently imported several hundreds of Cashmere goats from their native region, which thrive well in France, and promise to be a source of great national wealth. We hope this laudable example will be followed by the government of the United States; and that measures will be taken, through the agency of the enterprising officers of our army stationed on the Missouri, to procure a number of these curious and valuable animals. Perhaps it would be worth the expense to send an exploring party, specially for that object. A skin of this animal is deposited in the Lyceum of Natural History in this city, and was presented by John Jacob Astor, Esq.—*N. Y. Paper.*

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January 29, 1823. [F. 7 tf.]

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[illegible] this day at the Residence of Thomas Spear, [illegible] Wood Street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.* Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author." Jan. 17.

BRASS FOUNDRY,

Copper, Tin & Sheet-Iron

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STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove-pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing.
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY,

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,

(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copartnership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfaction to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell.

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1823.—3mo

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on very reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, adjoining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seventy acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parchment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erected two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, formerly owned and occupied by Thomas Cromwell, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WAREHOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

I WILL RENT,

For one or more years,

That large and commodious BRICK HOUSE,

With excellent Stabling and other necessary Out-Houses, at present occupied by me, in the Town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh. It has been and is now kept as a Tavern, and is situated on the public square. To accommodate the renter, he may have from five to ten acres of meadow. There are few stands for public business more eligibly situated. The terms and further particulars will be made known by

Robert Stewart.

Allegheny Town, March 14.

☞ The printer in Worster will insert the above advertisement three times, and forward his account for payment, to

Wholesale and Retail

DRUG & DYE STUFF WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public generally, that they have recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

114 Packages of Goods,

Which, in addition to their former stock, comprise a very general and extensive assortment of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments,

Paints, and Dye-Stuffs,

As these goods have been carefully selected and procured on the best cash principles, the subscribers are enabled to execute orders on more advantageous terms than at any former period.

A supply of Dr. A. G. Hull's justly celebrated self adjusting Patent Hydrostatic Trusses.

They also offer for sale, about

40,000 lbs. White Lead,

Dry, and ground in oil, warranted equal to any in the United States.

ALSO—A LARGE QUANTITY OF

RED LEAD.

These articles will always be sold on such terms as to make it the interest of purchasers to procure their supplies west of the mountains.

Charles Avery & Co.

Corner of Wood and Second Streets, Pittsburgh.

March 14—6t.

ALUM.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of ALUM, for the Western country.

☞ Wholesale dealers in the article, will be supplied at the lowest wholesale Baltimore cash prices, with the addition of the freight only.

Charles Avery & Co.

Corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh.

March 14—6t.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, City Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Returning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thursday evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprietor, for the comfort and convenience of passengers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12. tf.y.a.M.11

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consumptive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every species of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,

Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t

Poetry.

QUAKERS—PENNSYLVANIA.
From Waltham.

He was a man of that unvarnished sect,
Who, for their conscience' sake, not from neglect,
From fashion's freaks keep artless nature free,
And think her fairest in simplicity.
His was the creed of the great father, Penn,
The justest, plainest, most admired of men,
Who planted here an empire, young, but strong,
That much has flourish'd, and shall flourish long;
But not as warriors plant, with fire and brand,
And all the miseries of a conquer'd land.
Its owners freely for a price engage,
To yield it to the great pacific sage:
And on this land where savages bore sway
O'er their rude subjects, beasts, and birds of prey,
Though scarce three generations intervene,
Since Christians first beheld its forest scene,
Here virtue may relate the tale with pride,
A million Christian freemen now reside!
Here arts and knowledge shed enlivening rays,
Here too, enraptured poets tune their lays,
While bright religion prompts the Heavenward flame,
And thousand churches own the Saviour's name!

From the National Gazette.

SPAIN.

BY W. TAPPAN.

Yes! march ye forces, in array
Yon peaceful state invade,
Pounce, eager Falcons! on your prey
Draw forth the unrighteous blade!

Go, Autocrat, thou foe to Man,
Go bind the free born-soul;
And ye base kings, who dare not scan
His vengeance—bid it roll!

Yet know, the desolating tide,
Ye, impious, loose again,
Back shall recoil, to 'whelm your pride,
From free, unconquered Spain.

Go forth, ye slaves!—although the light
Of victory, gilds your plume,
That ray shall shroud in fearful night,
Those laurels deck the tomb.

Enters within God's canopy,
In mockery to the throne,
One hireling prayer of slavery!
It enters not alone—

Ten thousand, thousand, as one heart,
Spain! join the prayer for thee;
Ten thousand, thousand swords will start
For Spain and Liberty!

Hear ye not voices?—'tis the shout
That kindling, swells on high,—
See ye not light?—those brands are out,
They flash upon the sky.

Sooner those tongues shall writhe in gore,
Those swords be drunk with blood,
Than Spain prove false to days of yore,
False to herself and God.

Then onward, onward, vaunting band,
Rear slavery's symbol high;
Yet halt, proud legions! Freedom's land
Is holy—touch and die!

Selected for the Gazette by a Correspondent.

TO HYMEN.

Hymen, the times so very bad are growing,
I fear, like banks, that thou wilt shortly "stop."
For scarce enough is in thy bus'ness doing
To pay the rent, and lighting of thy shop.
In these dark days of dismal duns and debtors,
How rare the papers show the names of any
Who, of thy making, buy a pair of fetters
To give thy trade the profit of a penny.
Griev'd should I be, in leed, beyond all telling,
To hear that thou wert broken, bankrupt, poor;
Griev'd to behold thy stock at auction selling,
And see "To let" chalked up upon thy door.
But much I fear thy bus'ness will miscarry
And soon the sheriff be thy shuukler's greeting,
For few the couples bold enough to marry,
Without some prospect afterwards of eating.
Pray, Hymen, take the counsel of a friend,
Stir up at once thy wits, be sharp and clever;
And coax thy brother gods the times to mend,
Or else thy "occupation's gone" forever.

Miscellany.

From the London New Monthly Magazine.

WOMEN.

I do not merely admire women as the most beautiful objects of creation, or love them as the sole sources of happiness; but I reverence them as the redeeming glories of humanity, the sanctuaries of the virtues, the pledges and antepast of those perfect qualities of the head and heart, combined with attractive and external charms which, by their union, almost exalt them into the angelic character. Taxation and luxury, and struggles for existence, have made us such a cold, selfish, plodding nation, that we should be base indeed, were it not for the disinterested-ness and enthusiasm of our females, whose ro mance even is necessary to qualify the painful reality of our existence. And yet from the mo ment when I began to reflect, I have always thanked God that I was not born a woman; deeming them the bestowers rather than the enjoyers of happiness—the flower-crowned victims offered up to the human lord of creation.

Passing over the early period of her life, which, however, is one of perpetual restraint and unvaried subjection to the most self denying forms and observances, we will suppose a female to have attained a fitting age for that great and paramount end of her being—marriage. Men have a thousand objects in life—the professions, glory, ambition, the arts, authorship, advance-ment, and money-getting, in all their ramifica tions, each sufficient to absorb their minds, and substitutes in case of primary failure; but if a wo man succeed not in the sole hope of her hazard-ous career, she is utterly lost to all the purposes of exertion or happiness: the past has been all thrown away, and the future presents nothing but cheerless desolation. Love is only a luxury to men; but it may be termed a necessity to wo men, both by the constitution of society and the decrees of nature, for she has endowed them with susceptibility and overflowing affections, which if they be not provided with a vent, per-petually corrode and gnaw the heart. And what are her feelings and chances in this fearful lottery? A constant sense of degradation, in be ing compelled to make her whole life a game, a manœuvre, a speculation; which is haunted with the fear and shame of ultimate failure. And how alarmingly must the number these involunta-ry nuns increase with the yearly augmenting dis-tress of taxed, and luxurious and expensive Eng-land, where the moral restraint of Malthus, while it inflicts no privations on the man, condemns the female to an utter blighting of the soul, aggrava-ted, perhaps, by dependency or want. Blistered be the tongue that can ridicule, and paralised the hand that can libel, those victims of an artifi cial and unnatural system, who have been unfeel-ingly taunted as Old Maids Well could I excuse them, if, in the bitterness of sickened hope, and unjoyous solitude, they were even prone to ex-ercise a vigilent censorship over the peccadilloes of their more fortunate rivals; but I repel the charge, and can safely affirm, that some of the most amiable, kind hearted, liberal women I have ever known, were in this calumniated class.

One chance of "single blessedness," is still re-served for these Celibiates. Their affections, unclaimed upon earth, sometimes seek a recipi-ent in the skies;—responding to the manifesta-tions of divine love, which they see on every side of them, they draw down religious lightning direct from Heaven, while men seek conductors, which only guide it towards the earth. The de-votion of the former, as it is founded upon feel-ing, may be uninquiring, and have a tendency to enthusiasm, but it will be cheerful and happy, be-cause emanating from the heart: the latter ap-proach this subject with their heads—a process which not unfrequently makes them sceptics, or bigots, or hypocrites.

MARRIAGE BROKERS.

In Genoa there are marriage brokers who have pocket-books filled with names of marriageable girls of the different classes, with notes of their figures, personal attractions, fortunes, &c. These brokers go about endeavoring to arrange connexions; and when they succeed, they get a commission of two or three per cent. upon the portion.—Marriage at Genoa is quite a matter of calculation, generally settled by the parents or relations, who often draw up the contract be-fore the parties have seen one another: and it is only when every thing else is arranged, and a few days previous to the marriage ceremony, that the future husband is introduced to his in tended partner for life.—Should he find fault with her manner or appearance, he may break off the match, on condition of his defray ing the brokerage, and other expenses in curred.

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FOR Sale, at the Bookstore of Cramer & Spear, Wood street, Pittsburgh, "*A Serious Call to a Devout and Holy Life.* Adapted to the state and condition of all orders of Christians. By William Law, A. M. To which is added some account of the author." Jan. 17.

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RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public, that he has removed his Estab lishment, that was in Front street, near the Post Office, to his old stand, on the CORNER OF MARKET & FRONT STREETS, where he intends to continue the manufacturing of all ar ticles in the above branches, and will furnish them on the lowest and most accommodating terms of any in this city. He has now on hand a large assortment of

STILLS, of all sizes,

Copper and Brass Kettles, do.
Stove pipe, Coal Boxes, and Coal Sifters
BELLS, for Churches, Court Houses, Academies, Factories, Taverns, Houses, and for sleighing
Still-Cocks and Rivets
Spelter Solder
Clock Castings and Clock Bells
Gun and Rifle mounting.

He will receive in pay for any of the above articles, Whiskey, Flour, Salt, Beeswax, Tallow, Feathers, Flax and Tow Linen, Bags, &c.

☞ The best price given for old Copper.

Pittsburgh, January 17.—1y.

Copper, Tin, & Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY,

WOOD, BETWEEN 2d & 3d STREETS,

(*Next door to Col. Ramsay's Hotel.*)

THE Subscribers, having formed a Copart nership, for the purpose of carrying on the above business in all its various branches, under the firm of

PETERSON & CO.

Respectfully inform their friends and the public that they are prepared to execute all orders in their line on liberal terms, for Country Produce, Cash, or acceptances.

They pledge themselves that no exertion shall be wanting on their part to give general satisfac-tion to their customers. All articles purchased of them will be Warranted to be of the first quality of workmanship and materials.

Tobacco, Pig Lead, Butter, Bags, Leather, Beeswax, Flour, Flax, Iron, Wool, Feathers, Wheat, Rye, Corn, Flax and Tow Linen, Nails, Pot and Pearl Ashes, Sugar, Salt, Tallow, Lard, Cotton, Bacon, Whiskey, Window Glass, Pig Iron, Deer, otter, muskrat and rackoon skins, Old Copper, Brass and Pewter, &c. will be received at a fair price.

H. Peterson, Jr.
James Caldwell

Pittsburgh, January 24, 1823.—3mo

Valuable Lands

FOR SALE.

THE Bank of Pittsburgh offers for sale, on ve ry reasonable and accommodating terms, the following

Tracts of Land,

All in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh, which in point of soil and situation, are equal to any in the western country, viz.

One Tract,

Called "FRAZIERS FIELD," situated in Pitt township, on the Monongahela river, at the mouth of Turtle Creek, adjoining Braddock's Fields, and about ten miles from Pittsburgh, containing two hundred and thirty acres, of which about eighty acres are cleared, and on which are erected a two story frame house and other buildings.

Also,

A tract of two hundred and eighty acres, ad-joining the above, called 'BALLY SPALLEN,' situated on Turtle Creek, of which about seven-ty acres are cleared, and on which are erected, and in good order, one two story frame house, a grist and saw mill, a stone barn, and a stone still house; adjoining John Frichman, Peter Parch-ment and others.

Also,

That well known tract, called 'DIRTY CAMP,' situated in Plumb township, on Turtle creek, containing three hundred acres, on which is erected a dwelling house, and about twenty five acres cleared.

Also,

A tract adjoining the last above, called 'RUSH CAMP,' containing about two hundred and twenty-six acres.

Also,

A tract adjoining 'Dirty Camp,' containing about one hundred and fifty acres.

Also,

A tract of about one hundred and seventeen acres, called 'FREEMAN'S FARM,' situated in Pitt township, adjoining lands William Wallace, William Powell, and others, on which are erec-ted two houses and a barn; and about fifty acres cleared.

Also,

The following out-lots of Allegheny town, for-merly owned and occupied by Thomas Crom-well, viz: Nos. 16, 17, 235, 236, 237, 238, 244, 245, 246, 824, 249, 250, 251, 257, 258, 259, 270, in all containing one hundred and seventy acres, of which about one hundred and thirty acres are cleared, and in a high state of cultivation, and on which are erected, a frame house, a barn, and other out-buildings. This property will be sold together, or in lots, to suit purchasers.

Also,

A lot in the city of Pittsburgh, fronting on Wood-street, between Water and Front-streets, on which is erected a large brick WARE-HOUSE, three stories high.

A portion of these lands, are for rent, unless sold. For terms, apply to the subscribers, who are appointed a committee for that purpose.

John Darragh,
John M'Donald,
Committee.

may 17

I WILL RENT,

For one or more years,

That large and commodious

BRICK HOUSE,

With excellent Stabling and other ne cessary Out-Houses, at present occupied by me in the Town of Allegheny, opposite Pittsburgh. It has been and is now kept as a Tavern, and is situated on the public square. To accommodate the renter, he may have from five to ten acres of meadow There are few stands for public busi-ness more eligibly situated. The terms and fur ther particulars will be made known on

Robert Stewart.

Allegheny Town, March 14—6.

☞ The printer in Wooster will insert the above advertisement three times, and send the account for payment, to

Wholesale and Retail

DRUG & COLOUR WAREHOUSE.

THE subscribers respectfully inform their customers and the public gene rally, that they have recently received from Philadelphia and Baltimore,

114 Packages of Goods,

Which, in addition to their former stock, they are prepared to dispose of at prices a very great deal below the usual rates of

DRUGS, MEDICINES,

Surgical Instruments,

Paints, and Dye-Stuffs,

As these goods have been carefully selected and purchased on the lowest cash terms, the sub scribers are enabled to execute orders on more advantageous terms than at any former period.

A supply of Dr. A. G. Hall's celebrated self adjusting Patent Hinge Trusses.

They also offer for sale, about

40,000 lbs. White Lead,

Dry, and ground in oil, warranted pure, and equal to any in the United States

ALSO—A LARGE QUANTITY OF

RED LEAD.

These articles will always be sold on such terms as to make it the interest of purchasers to procure their supplies west of the mountains

Charles Avery & Co.

Corner of Wood and Second Streets, Pittsburgh

March 14—6.

ALUM.

THE public are respectfully informed that the subscribers are appointed agents for the sale of ALUM, for the Western country.

☞ Wholesale dealers in the article, will be supplied at the lowest wholesale Baltimore price, with the addition of freight only.

Charles Avery & Co.

Corner of Wood and Second streets, Pittsburgh

March 14—6.

Pittsburgh and Erie

MAIL COACH,

WILL leave the house of JOHN DAVIS, Co lumbia Hotel, Water-street, Pittsburgh, every Saturday morning, at four o'clock, and arrive at Erie on Monday afternoon at five o'clock. Re turning, will leave Erie on Tuesday morning at four o'clock, and arrive at Pittsburgh on Thurs day evening at seven o'clock.

Every attention will be given by the proprie tor, for the comfort and convenience of passen gers.

Arthur M'Gill.

October 12 tf.va.MII

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES.

Dr. Robertson's Elixir of Health,

Celebrated for curing coughs, colds, consump tive complaints, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

Vegetable Nervous Cordial,

For the cure of nervous disorders, indigestion, debility, and female complaints, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Rheumatic Drops,

For the cure of rheumatic complaints, sprains, bruises, scalds, burns, &c. &c.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

STOMACHIC BITTERS,

For strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, and curing the fever and ague, &c.

For the cure of billious fever, dysentery and other complaints of the bowels, &c. &c.

Dr. Robertson's Worm Lozenges,

An effectual remedy for removing every spe cies of worms in children and grown persons.

☞ The above Medicines are for Sale GENUINE, in Pittsburgh, ONLY by

H. Bonnet,

MERCHANT, MARKET-STREET,

Sole Agent for the Proprietor.

Feb. 28, 1823.—eow12t